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# THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY, 1995, 15 MAR 22, 1995, 15 AL-HIJAH 25, 1995

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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times

## IAF strikes after 5 soldiers wounded in Hizbullah attack

IAF warplanes blasted suspected Hizbullah targets north of the security zone yesterday following Hizbullah attacks which wounded five IDF soldiers. The soldiers, including three officers - one of them a major - were wounded in coordinated attacks in the security zone's northeastern sector yesterday morning. They were the first IDF casualties since the understandings that ended Operation Grapes of Wrath came into effect on April 27. The attacks appeared to signal a renewed escalation by Hizbullah. This follows a roadside bomb attack in the Jezzine enclave region on Friday in which a South Lebanese Army soldier died and a similar incident near the Beaufort Castle the previous day in which two SLA soldiers were wounded, one seriously. The attacks yesterday began around 8 a.m. when gunmen opened fire with Sagger anti-tank missiles at an IDF convoy traveling on a route between IDF and

SLA positions at Rehan and Soujud. Maj. Mohammed Zirbawi, 21, from the Druse village Yerka, was wounded in the long-range assault on the convoy. Zirbawi, from the IDF's Lebanese liaison unit, was initially reported to be seriously hurt, but his condition last night was said to be moderate. Simultaneously, Hizbullah mortar units shelled the nearby Rehan outpost, apparently scoring at least one direct hit. Sec.-Lt. Tzahi Moshinski, 21, from Kedumim, and Sec.-Lt. Idor Rosenberg, 21, from Kfar Sava, were lightly hurt. Another soldier, Sgt. Moshik Tauh, 21, from Netanya, was also lightly hurt, while Sgt. Assaf Shwartz, 21, from Sde Eliezer, suffered moderate wounds. The four are all from the Golani Brigade. All five wounded were treated in the field before being evacuated to Haifa's Rambam Hospital. The wounded soldiers, all suffering from shrapnel wounds, underwent surgery yesterday and were reported to be

making satisfactory progress. IDF gunners responded with heavy artillery shelling of suspected Hizbullah targets north of the zone, especially the area from where the mortars were fired. The fierce exchanges reportedly delayed the initial evacuation of the wounded from the field because of danger of the rescue helicopters being hit. A short time later, IAF warplanes went into action, blasting suspected Hizbullah targets in the Milita area of the Iqlim al-Toufah region, north of the zone. The IDF spokesman said the pilots reported accurate hits and that all the planes returned safely to their bases. Reports from Lebanon said the planes staged two bombing runs and fired several missiles at the targets. News agencies also reported that planes flew briefly over Beirut, parts of the Bek'a Valley, and areas of south

Lebanon yesterday - the first time since Operation Grapes of Wrath - without attacking any targets. The IDF activity yesterday was seen as sending a clear message to Hizbullah and the Lebanese government that Israel will exercise its right to self-defense and has the power to respond wherever necessary. Hizbullah seems intent on testing the limits of its interpretation of the new understandings and how far Israel will take its response. The question remains, however, how Hizbullah will react if any civilians are hurt by IDF return fire or other responses to future attacks. UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel was asked whether in his opinion yesterday's attacks constituted a breach of the new understandings. "I wouldn't know. This is a matter for the monitoring committee. We are reporting the incidents, as part of our normal observation function, to the UN sec-

retary-general," he replied. Hizbullah's recent wave of attacks also seemed designed to reaffirm the organization's fighting capabilities after the losses it suffered and the damage inflicted on its infrastructure during Operation Grapes of Wrath. Furthermore, Hizbullah appears to be saying that any decisions regarding the region, especially the composition of the monitoring committee to supervise the new understandings and its parameters, will have to take the organization into account. Military sources reiterated yesterday that Hizbullah's ability to carry out attacks should come as no surprise. They said that many activists had returned with their families to towns and villages north of the zone. The sources noted that it is not difficult for Hizbullah activists to bring mortars, Sagers, and light weapons out of hiding places, fire them, and then to return to their regular day-to-day tasks.



Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and Jordan's King Hussein leave their joint press conference in Cairo yesterday.

## Hussein: Jerusalem should be capital of Palestinian state

EGYPT, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority yesterday called on Israel to withdraw from what they termed all occupied Arab territory and to renounce ideas of expansionism and domination. King Hussein pledged to support Palestinians' demand for Jerusalem as the capital of a future state, allaying Palestinian fears that Jordan coveted the city. The king also urged that the numerous holy sites in Jerusalem be shared by Jews, Christians, and Muslims. "As for the holy shrines, we have always believed that they should be in the hands of the faithful," Hussein said at a Cairo news conference with Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. "But Jerusalem is Arab and God willing, our Palestinian brothers will be able to regain it as a symbol of peace," he said.

Hussein said last week that the holy places in Jerusalem should be outside any sovereignty. Contrary to his original plan, Prime Minister Shimon Peres will not be visiting Amman before the elections, a top aide said last night. Since it was known that Peres was eager to visit Hussein before the voting, this fuels speculation that the decision to delay the visit was taken in Amman, not in Jerusalem. Jordanian public opinion was fiercely opposed to Israel's action in southern Lebanon, capped by the attack on Kana. There were parliamentary motions by the Jordanian opposition to cut ties with Israel, and the Independence Day celebration at the embassy in Amman was boycotted by many Jordanians. It is uncertain whether Hussein also wanted to avoid a visit by Peres at this time so as not to be accused of seeking to influence the election's outcome.

Peres last night disclosed that President Hafetz Assad in the last few weeks rejected his suggestion of a summit meeting between the two, but has agreed in principle to a government-level meeting with Israeli officials. Peres told an audience at a campaign rally that Assad had told American mediators he now agrees "to a meeting on a decision-making level." In a joint statement after a one-day summit in Cairo, Mubarak, Arafat, and King Hussein also said recent violence should not distract people from peace as a strategic objective. Mubarak called the summit to give the Palestinians support in the final status negotiations and to see what the three can do to help speed up Israel's talks with Syria and Lebanon. The three will meet again in Jordan in the first week of June, after the elections. "The leaders concluded that in spite of the regrettable and bloody events which the region has recently seen, the peoples of the re-

## Hebron pullout set for mid-June

THE IDF will redeploy in Hebron a month from now, the cabinet decided yesterday after being informed by its top peace negotiator, Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir, that the Palestinians will accept the delay. The date was agreed upon by Savir and top Palestinian negotiator Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) on Friday, after a week of parallel military talks between OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Uzi Dayan and Palestinian Police head Gen. Haj Ismail. The IDF has already pulled out much of its equipment from the city. Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu said the redeployment "should be put off until the final settlement," Itim reported. "Hebron is a very complicated problem. It is the oldest Jewish settlement in the world, and the Jewish community there is in great danger. We all remember what happened in 1929. It is preferable that such a complex matter be carefully considered at the final status talks," Netanyahu said. According to Oslo 2, Israel was to leave about 85 percent of the city by March 28, remaining in

control of the areas inhabited by the estimated 400 Jewish settlers there. Prime Minister Shimon Peres suspended the pullout due to the spate of suicide bombings. Sources said Peres did not want to pullback from Hebron before the elections so as not to alienate potential religious voters. At the cabinet meeting, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid complained about the delay. While saying Jews have a right to live in Hebron, he called the current settlers there "provocateurs" who should be removed at once. Peres replied that Sarid should be as flexible as the Palestinian Authority is on the need for a delay. As a signal to the Palestinians that Israel is intent on ultimately redeploying from Hebron, it has agreed on the deployment of Norwegian observers there, just as the Temporary International Presence in Hebron was briefly deployed after the 1994 massacre at the Machpelah Cave. The Civil Administration and

PA, meanwhile, began talks on transferring the remaining civil authority in Hebron. Israel initiated discussion on transferring the last spheres of responsibility, and the Palestinians promised that the Jewish Quarter will continue to receive municipal services. Twenty Norwegian observers arrived yesterday, but they will remain in Jerusalem for the time being. Norwegian Foreign Minister Bjorn Godal is to arrive today for talks on the Norwegian role. Itim reported. Although security will remain in the hands of the IDF in the area known as H-2, civil administration will be transferred to the PA. The PA will be able to build there as in any other part of the city subject to security considerations. In recent months the PA has attempted to attract former Palestinian residents back to the Jewish Quarter, which was steadily abandoned as the military and settler presence increased. The campaign has not been very successful, but may gain more impetus after redeployment. The remaining spheres to be transferred include absentee prop-

## Live named to replace Yatom as PM's military aide

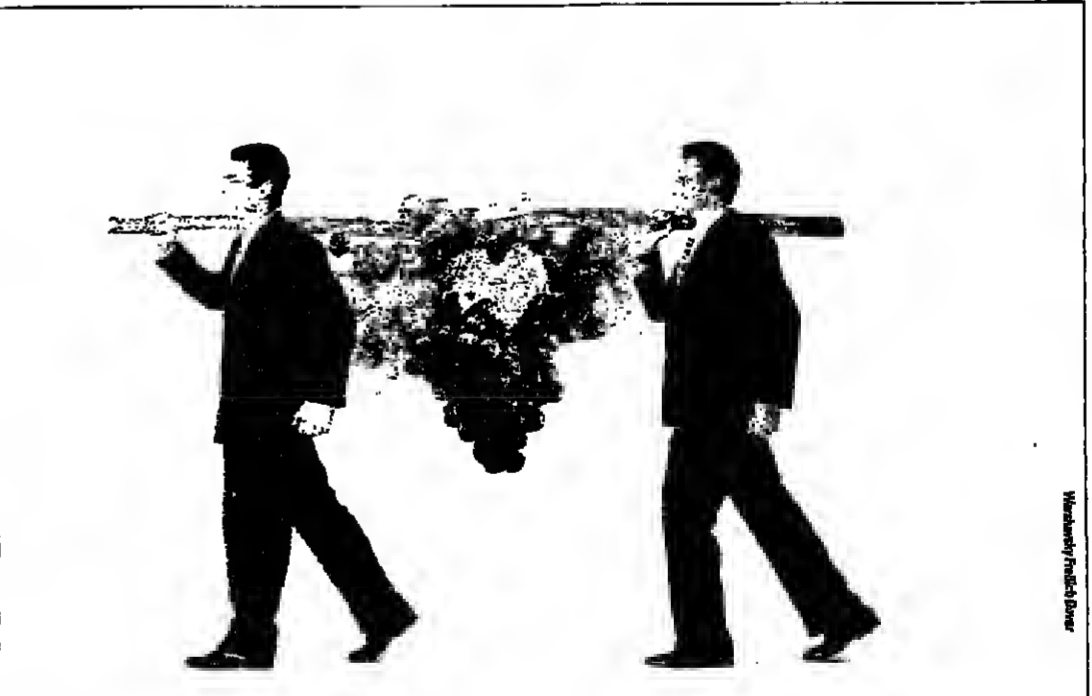
THE IDF shuffled a number of top commands yesterday, appointing Maj.-Gen. Ze'ev Livne as military aide to Prime Minister Shimon Peres. He replaces Maj.-Gen. Danny Yatom, who is leaving the IDF to head the Mossad. Brig.-Gen. Amos Malcha, 43, will become OC Ground Corps, succeeding Livne, and will be promoted to major-general. Brig.-Gen. Gahi Ashkenazi, 42, who was appointed deputy head of operations in the General Staff, will also be promoted to major-general. Peres approved the appointments, scheduled to take effect in the coming weeks. Both Malcha and Ashkenazi were favored by Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak over more senior officers, who have reportedly complained they are being forced out by Shahak.

## Arab parties make no promises to Peres

PRIME Minister Shimon Peres held marathon meetings with leaders of the Arab parties yesterday, in an effort to persuade them to support him in the prime ministerial race. Labor sources said they expect the Arab leaders to call on their constituents to support Peres in the next few days. For the past two weeks, Labor has been making intensive efforts to mend the rift with the Arab community caused by Operation Grapes of Wrath. Accompanied by other Labor ministers, Peres met with MK Abdel Wahab Darawshe and the leaders of the Islamic List, then the leaders of Hadash, and later

with Ahmed Tibi, head of the Arab Movement for Change. The Arabs presented Peres with a list of demands, including the release of Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, completing the evacuation of Hebron, continuing the peace process, speeding up the final status talks, lifting the closure of the territories, and equal rights for Israeli Arabs. "After a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Peres and seven ministers, we did not promise him we would vote for him," Darawshe said. "We told him we will go back to our elected institutions and study the results of the meeting." He said Peres promised to improve living conditions for Israel's 850,000 Arabs, who complain of discrimination against them - particularly in development fund-

ing - by consecutive governments. At a meeting with some 200 Arab notables, council heads, and businessmen on Saturday, Peres apologized for the Kana shelling, in which some 100 Lebanese civilians were killed. He said that the families of Hizbullah terrorists were taking shelter in the compound, and the IDF had no idea there were civilians there. "Only a moron and an evil person would shoot at civilians. No Israeli would have done it. I'm sorry for what happened." Peres said that not voting for prime minister would mean "half a vote for [Likud leader Benjamin] Netanyahu." The notables expressed support of Peres. "We won't let fanatics, the merchants of nightmares, dictate our lives. We'll go hand-in-hand onward to peace," poet Samih Kassem said. A balancing act, Page 3



## ISRAEL'S ECONOMY IS ON THE MOVE.

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# Treasury: No extra IDF money for Grapes of Wrath

**FINANCE** Minister Avraham Shohat has rejected the Defense Ministry's request for an additional NIS 214 million to finance the cost of Operation Grapes of Wrath.

The military should manage the cost from its own resources, according to the precedent set during Operation Accountability, Shohat said yesterday.

Though the Treasury had previously said it would not allocate funds for this purpose, the Defense Ministry still presented it with a NIS 214 million bill for the 17-day operation.

The bill reflects the military costs for the operation, and includes the payment for the 2,000 Air Force sorties and the 20,000 artillery shells fired, as

**ARIEH O'SULLIVAN**

well as the general extra running costs.

By contrast, the final IDF figure for the cost of 1993's five-day-long Operation Accountability was NIS 120 million.

In a move to cut costs, some of the artillery shells the IDF used this time were approaching their expiration dates and firing them allowed the IDF not to pay to have them destroyed.

The Defense Ministry, meanwhile, announced it is granting special privileges to dozens of factories in the North. They will receive ministry orders without applying for the mandatory tenders. Defense Minister Shimon Peres instructed the ministry to

grant the exemption as part of the government's policy to extend preferences to the northern settlements, the ministry said.

In the coming days, Peres will approve tenders for about 70 orders, worth some NIS 8.5m., from factories in the North, the ministry said, adding that the orders are being rushed through.

Twenty-two orders were placed in factories in Kiryat Shmona, 14 in Nahariya, 10 in Shlomi, and 12 in Ma'alot Kibbutzim, like Sasa, Ma'ayan Baruch, and Misgav Am, and other settlements also received orders, the ministry said.

**Gov't approves NIS 900m aid package for towns in North, Page 8**

# Hotels in Western Galilee strive to make up for operation's losses

**AMERICAN** tourists are the first to be frightened away when there is tension in the area, and the French and Scandinavians are also quick to cancel, but the Germans do not flinch easily, according to Daniel Meir, the director of Beit Hava, a hotel in Shavei Zion, just south of Nahariya.

Although the Katyusha rockets could not reach the picturesque seaside village, Beit Hava, like other hotels and tourist enterprises, was virtually empty during Operation Grapes of Wrath.

Business is good for May, Meir said, but that is because European tourists who had already booked tours did not want to pay high cancellation charges.

However, he added, the same system whereby canceling costs

**HAIM SHAPIRO**

more the closer one is to the departure date meant that many groups have canceled for June, although like virtually every other hotel or guest accommodation in Western Galilee, Beit Hava is sold out for Shavuot.

According to Yoni Gidoni, director of the Western Galilee Tourism Association, Israeli tourists had booked all the rooms in the area for Shavuot by Pessah.

Although a few canceled during Grapes of Wrath, most adopted a wait and see attitude, he said.

One facility that will not be open for Shavuot is Club Med at Achziv, which closed two years ago when a Katyusha rocket killed a French employee.

The vacation village is, however, slated to reopen on June 27, following the installation of a large shelter in its center.

Meanwhile, Gidoni said, there are a wealth of activities planned for the area, including a gastronomic festival based on the many small ethnic restaurants which have sprung up in the area, a commerce and arts fair, and one based on the many options for paramedical care in the area.

Gidoni also stressed that tourist enterprises throughout the area are making great efforts to make their facilities accessible to the disabled.

He also noted that the hotel at Ness Amim, the village of Christian volunteers south of Nahariya, now has a kosher restaurant.



Border policemen remove one of the demonstrators from Kiryat Shmona who participated in yesterday's protest outside the Prime Minister's Office. The demonstrators complained of inadequate compensation for economic losses suffered as a result of Katyusha attacks and Operation Grapes of Wrath.

# Kiryat Shmona, Nahariya residents protest inadequate compensation

**ABOUT 300** angry Kiryat Shmona residents, most owners of businesses and self-employed people, held a noisy demonstration yesterday opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem to protest what they said was inadequate compensation for damage suffered as a result of Katyusha attacks and Operation Grapes of Wrath.

Meanwhile, Nahariya is to be shut down completely tomorrow to protest what merchants say is unfair discrimination in tax breaks being offered to local residents, in comparison to those being offered to other front-line northern settlements.

The Kiryat Shmona demonstrators arrived in a convoy of dozens of cars covered in black flags, and created a huge traffic jam near Atarot Airport and at the entrance to the city. They then parked their cars opposite the Prime Minister's Office and began their demonstration on the nearby hill. Several of them were arrested when they tried to block traffic.

The demonstrators said the economic assistance plan approved by the government did not compensate them for the past three months in which they had been almost unable to work because of the security situation. They demanded standing loans of 25 per-

cent of their annual turnover for a period of three years, full exemption from property taxes for five years and a graduated exemption for an additional 10 years, increasing the discount on income tax to 25 percent for 10 years, and changing existing property tax laws to compensate businesses for each day they had to be shut down for security reasons.

The demonstrators also complained that Mayor Prosper Azran did not join them. They accused him of not properly developing business in the city.

The Nahariya Municipality voted to step up the strike declared Saturday night, called to protest alleged discrimination in compensation, and a total shutdown of the city is planned tomorrow. Municipal services were shut down yesterday, and it was decided that street lights would be turned off beginning last night, and that storeowners would not light their window displays. Cafes were due to shut down from 7 p.m.

Municipal officials are angry that residents are not getting the 15% reduction in income tax that residents of other front-line settlements are receiving, and Mayor Jackie Sabag rejected an offer of 12% from Finance Minister Avraham Shohat.

# Heat, high winds leads to series of fires

**SOARING** temperatures and high winds caused over 20 brushfires in the south yesterday, destroying crops, pasture and forests, officials said.

Hundreds of firefighters, forestry workers, soldiers and volunteers battled the blazes, which were scattered over the western Negev.

"We haven't had so many fires in a single day for many, many years," said Moshe Pearl, spokesman for the Jewish National Fund Afforestation Department.

There was no immediate estimate of the damage.

Beersheba Fire Chief Avner Mordechai said two residents of Moshav Shokeda suffered smoke inhalation and at nearby Moshav Dotan 250 acres of wheat were burned. Beersheba's electricity supply was cut off briefly when fire damaged a high-tension cable.

Pearl said the fires were caused by 40 temperatures and strong westerly winds.

Most of the outbreaks were put out quickly, but at Kissufim along the border with Gaza the undergrowth was still burning late in the day, Mordechai said.

A large fire began yesterday afternoon near Givat Brenner and Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot. Firefighters and police were called to the scene to control the fire. No injuries were reported.

# Peres accepts plan for absorption of immigrant scientists

**PERES** Minister Shimon Peres accepted in full a plan for the absorption of outstanding immigrant scientists presented to him last night by the Committee of Immigrant Scientists in Institutes of Higher Education.

The meeting was attended by Absorption Minister Yair Tzabim, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat and representatives of the scientists, headed by Prof. Eliezer Gidoni, who had originally drawn up a plan for the absorption of outstanding immigrants.

Under the plan, 400 scientists will receive permanent positions at colleges and universities starting in academic year 1997, when most of the temporary contracts under which they are now employed will run out.

# Bethlehem asks court to stop IDF building at Rachel's Tomb

**THE** city of Bethlehem petitioned the High Court of Justice yesterday against a building the army is erecting near Rachel's Tomb, charging that it violates the Taba agreements.

According to the petition, the army expropriated land near Rachel's Tomb last November — land through which the main road into the city runs — and used its new ownership rights to begin building a wall between the lanes of the road. The city's residents protested, and a compromise was reached regarding the height of the wall.

**EVELYN GORDON**

In April, however, residents saw that digging had begun in preparation for a new project on this land. According to the petition, the project turned out to include the construction of a 120 meter by 5m. building near the tomb, and a change in the access to the tomb. When the city protested, the army said the Palestinian Authority had okayed the project. However, the PA denied this.

The petition argued that the new project violates the Taba agreements, which, it claimed, forbid

the army to erect any building at the site except for three guardposts. Furthermore, it charged, while the army has responsibility for security at the site, there is no security reason for this building.

Finally, the petition said, the project, by changing the northern entrance to the city, will damage the residents and tourism to the city.

Since it is not clear who will control the site under the final settlement, the army has no right to make any irreversible changes that the residents do not approve, the petition argued.

# Students protest tuition hike

Hundreds of university students gathered in Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle yesterday to protest a tuition increase. Four students who attempted to set tires afire were arrested.

# Low turnout at NY's Salute to Israel parade

**BRAVELY** struggling to keep banners aloft in 40-kilometer-an-hour winds, 55,000 people marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday in New York's Salute to Israel parade.

The annual extravaganza along Central Park, usually the largest single gathering in the Diaspora in support of Israel, has been scarred by controversy in recent years. This year it was marred by the weather — an overcast day with temperatures barely reaching 10 degrees.

Police estimated there were less than two dozen demonstrators along the parade route. However, there also were relatively few

**MARILYN HENRY**  
**NEW YORK**

spectators.

In the past, the parade has attracted up to 500,000 people. This year, according to early police estimates, the crowd was barely greater than the number of marchers, who represented various Jewish day schools, youth groups, and synagogues.

"In this milestone year of Jerusalem's 3,000th birthday, we reaffirm our dedication to the State of Israel and celebrate Jerusalem, the city of David, the city of peace," said Ruth Kastner, the parade director.

A New York tradition since 1964, the parade has marched on a rocky road recently.

It was jeopardized last fall when the Jewish Agency abruptly withdrew financial backing for the American Zionist Youth Foundation, the parade's long-time organizational home. The parade was rescued by the New York Jewish Community Relations Council and State of Israel Bonds.

Last year, the parade was all but overlooked, after Communi-

cations Minister Shulamit Aloni was allegedly assaulted by one of the parade's financial benefactors at a breakfast before the event.

Critics used that opportunity to assail the parade for being beholden to "right-wing groups."

The parade's defenders argued that the mainstream Jewish community had abandoned its commitment to the parade, forcing its organizers to scrounge for cash.

The parade has also been embroiled in an imbroglio for its unwillingness to allow a gay and lesbian synagogue to march under its own banner.

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The funeral will take place today, Monday, May 13, at 5 p.m., at the Kfar Nachman Cemetery in Ramatana.

The family will sit shiva at 34 Abad Ha'am Street, Ramatana. (09) 441 103

**Rabbanit Bernice Gelman, Alan, Meir, Debbie**

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We are deeply grieved at the untimely death of our dear friend and colleague

**EDNA GREITSER**

Long-time administrator of the English Department

Our condolences to the Greitser and Berlatsky families.

**SUMMIT**

(Continued from Page 1)

gion still yearn for just and comprehensive peace and are committed to it as a firm strategic aim," the statement said.

"They call for the obstacles which still stand in the way of peace to be removed.

"The peace we hope for is real peace... based on the principle of land for peace, withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, renunciation of concepts of expansion, superiority, and domination, and commitment to the national rights of the Palestinian people."

The three leaders said any settlement should respect the legal,

historical, and spiritual rights of Palestinians, Moslems, and Christians in Jerusalem.

"Otherwise talking about peace would just be talk devoid of any content, cutting out any Arab partner who is truly prepared to bear the responsibility of peace," they said.

Mubarak, when asked what effect the elections would have on the peace process, said the elections were a matter for the Israeli people.

"We will deal with whoever the Israeli people choose, whether Labor or Likud, because the cause is just," he added.

**HEBRON**

(Continued from Page 1)

erties, planning and zoning, surveying, parks, property tax, archaeological sites, road signs and environment, communications, and property registration.

The civilian transfer is expected to take longer than the military transfer, from two to five days, according to Civil Administration spokesman Peter Lemer.

**Two wounded by firebomb on Ramallah bypass road**

A soldier and a policeman suffered slight to moderate wounds last night when a firebomb was tossed at their civilian car on the Ramallah bypass road. The soldier, who was slightly wounded, and the policeman, who was moderately hurt, were treated on the spot by a Magen David Adom crew and then taken to Hadassah-University Hospital at Ein Kerem for further treatment. Another firebomb was tossed at a Border Police foot patrol near the Machpela Cave in Hebron. No injuries were reported.

**IDF issues orders to restrict movement**

OC Central Command Maj. Gen. Uzi Dayan yesterday issued an order restricting the movements of Salomo Zeligler, of Neveh Daniel, and extending the orders previously issued to four other right-wing activists — Reuven Black and Anthony Lor, of Kiryat Arba, and former Kach members David Shirer, of Tel Rumeida, and Shmuel Citrin, of Kiryat Arba.

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הצפיה

# Likud: Latest IDF Lebanon casualties prove that Peres has failed again

THE Likud yesterday heaped scorn on prime minister Shimon Peres for "his palpable failure to secure a sound agreement after the Grapes of Wrath operation. Peres has failed again," declared an official Likud communique.

SARAH HONG and LIAT COLLINS

our soldiers. This is a situation with which we must not reconcile. We need to put into operation a different policy, one which will make sure that Hizbullah will never again be able to act from southern Lebanon against either our soldiers or civilians."

reached at the end of the campaign give attack advantages to Hizbullah while exposing IDF soldiers and putting them on the defensive. Eitan is gathering signatures from MKs for a special Knesset plenum discussion on the understandings with Hizbullah. The discussion would be held next week.

## Cabinet approves over NIS11m. to develop Kiryat Sefer housing

THE cabinet accepted Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer's proposal to invest NIS 11.647 million to develop housing in Kiryat Sefer, during their meeting yesterday. The town, located near Modin, is being touted as a solution to the haredi housing shortage.



Sarid proposed that Kiryat Sefer residents be given the same conditions for buying apartments as are offered to discharged soldiers. However, only Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir (Labor) and Meretz ministers supported his proposal.

## NRP platform: Expand Jewish presence in Hebron

THE National Religious Party's central committee yesterday approved the party's platform for the upcoming elections, and included a last-minute section supporting expansion of the Jewish presence in Hebron.



Members of the Labor Party's Young Guard get ready to set out on a motorcycle rally from Kikar Rabin in Tel Aviv to the Kinneret. (Yisrael Hadan)

## Meimad activists supporting Yisrael Ba'aliyah

FIFTY Meimad activists, including some of the moderate religious movement's leadership, have expressed support for Natan Sharansky's Yisrael Ba'aliyah party.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**Meretz wants Shas leader in Rishon probed**  
Meretz Knesset faction head Ran Cohen yesterday asked Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair to investigate Yeshayahu Malka, head of the Rishon LeZion Religious Council.

**Habad orders followers to vote Netanyahu**  
The Habad-Lubavitch rabbinical court has ordered its followers to vote for Binyamin Netanyahu for prime minister.

**Absentee voters to start balloting this week**  
Merchant navy sailors and members of the diplomatic corps will begin voting on Thursday. The arrangements were discussed yesterday when members of the Central Elections Committee visited a Zim ship docked at Haifa.

## Peres woos Israeli Arabs, but won't alienate Jews

COMMENT  
DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Shimon Peres and the Labor Party are working hard to woo the Arab vote, but not at the cost of alienating the elusive Jewish voters on the eve of the election.

Arab figures to ensure that Arab voters don't stay home on election day. Lost in quid-pro-quo is the broader issue—the growing importance of the Arab vote. One hears virtually no discussion about a "Jewish majority," since the Yitzhak Rabin—who used this term himself before the 1992 election—termed anyone who spoke in such terms "racist."

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**CEC censors parts of election broadcasts**  
SEVERAL party's broadcasts were partially censored by the head of the Central Elections Committee last night. CEC chairman Justice Theodor Orr ruled out sections of broadcasts by Meretz, Likud, the National Religious Party, the Third Way, and the Arab Movement for Change. He also ordered Mofedet to delete one word.

**The Officers and Directors of UJA - Federation of New York congratulate Mr. IRVING SCHNEIDER upon the conferment of Doctor Philosophiae Honoris Causa of Tel Aviv University**

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# Congress party in India backs left-wing coalition

MOSES MANOHARAN  
NEW DELHI

INDIA'S defeated Congress party stood by its caretaker Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao yesterday and decided to support a left-wing coalition's efforts to form a new government.

Congress deputies unanimously re-elected Rao as the party's leader, then instructed him to open talks with the National Front-Left Front (NF-LF) with a view to blocking Hindu nationalists from taking power.

The right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emerged as the largest party in general elections but fell well short of an outright majority in a hung parliament.

Voters dealt Congress, undermined by corruption charges, an unprecedented setback.

Both the BJP and the NF-LF, a loose coalition of center-left and socialist parties, have told President Shankar Dayal Sharma they will have enough support from allies to form a government. But neither group has shown the

arithmetic which would prove its ability to win a vote of confidence.

Both the NF-LF and Congress indicated they were willing to put deep differences aside to prevent the BJP, accused by critics of favoring Hindus over Muslims, from taking power for the first time.

"The Congress party has decided that the new government will be made up of secular MPs," party spokesman Ved Prakash said, using the political term for forces aligned against the BJP.

Rao, who resigned on Friday but stays on as caretaker, fended off criticism from party leaders who held him responsible for Congress's poor showing at the polls. He then won unanimous reelection to the party's top post.

Congress deputies agreed the party would support the NF-LF's efforts to win power but not join the government, senior party member Rajesh Pilot told Reuters. (Reuters)



Liberian civilians in Monrovia, hoping to leave their war-torn country, wait for a small Russian fishing boat to be repaired so they can set sail for Ghana. (Reuters)

# Ghana relents, allows Liberian refugee ship in

VINCENT TSAS  
TAKORADI, Ghana

GHANA relented yesterday and said that an old freighter packed with sick and desperate Liberian war refugees would be allowed to dock after earlier being blocked.

But to the west, in Sierra Leone, up to 1,500 refugees on board a fishing boat which fled Liberia were ordered out of Freetown harbor. The freighter Bulk Challenge, which has been at sea for a week with nearly 4,000 Liberians on board, was now heading back to the Ghanaian port of Takoradi.

"The vessel is running out of fuel so on humanitarian grounds they are bringing it back to refuel and to give medical assistance to passengers," one port official said.

Witnesses said naval units were erecting tents in readiness, but it was not clear if Ghana would enforce its decision that only non-Liberians would be allowed to disembark. Aid workers estimated that 20,000 Liberians fleeing war could now be at sea seeking sanctuary.

Earlier yesterday, Ghanaian authorities used massive floating cranes at Takoradi to block the freighter.

The cranes were moved into the path of the vessel shortly after aid workers said shooting had been heard and that it appeared desperate refugees had overwhelmed the captain and forced him to try to dock at Takoradi.

"The captain tried to enter the port and the navy got very nervous," a witness at the port said.

"Ghanaian navy and port authority crews then moved floating cranes to block off the harbor entrance. The ship came very close and we could see the passengers but the captain decided not to try."

As the freighter headed back offshore, Ghanaians on Takoradi quayside chanted at the refugees: "Rebels, go home. Go back to Liberia, we have no chop [food] here."

The fishing boat Victory River sailed into Freetown on Saturday but authorities said it had no clearance to dock and ordered it to anchor 15 miles offshore, aid workers said. "We understand that the refugees are badly

in need of water and food, and there are also reports of diarrhoea on board," a Red Cross worker said, putting the number of refugees at 1,500.

In Geneva, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman Rupert Colville said there were 700 refugees on the vessel, the vast majority of them women and children.

Aid workers said 20,000 Liberians could now be in vessels in choppy West African waters and they were working out plans to monitor the coast for those in distress.

Earlier a doctor reported the first death from the illness rife on board the Bulk Challenge.

Aid workers said the refugees were getting desperate because of the death and a lack of food and water which was driving some to drink sea water.

"One woman has died of haemorrhage and there is an epidemic of diarrhoea, pneumonia and dysentery on board," Dr. Philip Adapoc of medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) told Reuters near Takoradi. (Reuters)

# Thirteen Zairians killed in attack on aid convoy

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Thirteen Zairians were killed and 13 others wounded in an attack on an aid convoy near a Rwandan refugee camp in eastern Zaire, a UN refugee official said yesterday.

"Clearly, these were not bandits but people who meant to kill and destroy property," UN High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman Paul Stromberg said in Kigali.

Unidentified attackers fired rocket-propelled grenades and bullets at a convoy led by three trucks delivering food to refugees for the charity CARE International at dusk Friday, he said.

All of the dead and 12 of those wounded were in a private truck which had tagged along at the end of the convoy, he said.

A grenade ignited a load of corn-soya blend carried by one CARE truck, blowing it up. An aid worker was slightly wounded.

The trucks were attacked just south of the Kibumba refugee camp, 25 kilometers north of Goma.

# Russians guard Chechen capital, clash with rebels

GROZNY, Russia (Reuters) — Russian forces mounted tight security in the Chechen capital Grozny yesterday ahead of a promised visit by President Boris Yeltsin, but elsewhere in the rebel region fighting flared between troops and separatists.

The OMON elite police, entrenched at checkpoints on the main crossroads or driving through the streets of the devastated town, stepped up patrols in Grozny after Yeltsin announced on Saturday he would arrive soon to press a peace deal.

But in contrast to the comparative calm in Grozny, where rebel attacks on Russian posts have become routine, Russian news agencies reported increasing military activity by both troops and rebels in other parts of the North Caucasus region.

# Tension reigns in Sarajevo suburb after fire exchange

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — Gunfire between Muslims and Bosnian Serbs erupted for a second straight night in a Sarajevo suburb split by the former front line, NATO officials said yesterday. The shooting broke out Saturday evening in the western suburb of Dobrinja, said Maj. Herve Gourmelon, spokesman for the NATO-led peace implementation force in Sarajevo.

The shooting showed that the two former warring sides still fail to agree on mutually acceptable adjustments to the boundary line drawn in the Dayton peace plan.

It was not known which side fired first, but Gourmelon blamed "youngsters" in the suburb for stirring tensions that led to the shooting. No further details were available.

"I wouldn't call this peace," said Haris Musinovic, a 31-year resident of Dobrinja. "I would call it nothing but terror..."

"Tensions, shootings and explosions every night. Where is a difference between this peace and the previous war?"

Tensions also were high in the demilitarized zone separating government and Bosnian Serb forces after the surrender near Zvornik in northeastern Bosnia of seven apparently Muslim men accused by Serbs of terrorist killings.

Bosnian Serb officials promised to let international organizations keep a close eye on their treatment of the seven men. Armed with pistols and grenades, the seven threw themselves on the ground and surrendered to US soldiers in Bosnian Serb territory Friday afternoon, US officers said Saturday.

# No bodies found in jet crash

MIAMI (Reuters) — A day after the Florida Everglades' swamp swallowed up a DC-9 with 109 people aboard, rescue workers had recovered no bodies and no pieces of the jet larger than a baseball cap, officials said yesterday.

Airboats fanned out and crews prepared to build a gravel road through the muddy, alligator-infested waters to reach the remote crash site.

Authorities did not expect to find any survivors from ValuJet Flight 592, which ploughed into the swamp after taking off from Miami International Airport on Saturday afternoon.

"There's no place to hide for the victims," Metro-Dade Fire Rescue spokesman Luis Fernandez told reporters. "There's so much water and so much muck out there, we really don't know what is left of the plane."

The shallow, slow-moving waters and thick mud hid what wreckage remained of the jet.

Unlike most jet crashes which scatter fuselage and personal belongings over a wide area, the ValuJet and its passengers disappeared with barely a trace in an area about the size of two football fields.

Investigators battled waist-deep water, thick muck, snakes, razor-sharp sawgrass and an oily sheen from the jet's fuel. Rescuers assigned people to watch for wildlife and chase off alligators.

"This area is heavily populated by alligators and poisonous snakes, and we're trying to do our best and at the same time not put any of the rescuers' lives at risk," said Lt. Roman Bas of Metro-Dade Fire Rescue.

Flat-bottomed boats powered by large fans, known as airboats, search the area with flashlights throughout the night. The muck, described as similar to quicksand, was more than five feet deep and lay under waist-deep water.

Divers searched the murky waters again yesterday, hoping to find the jet's flight data and voice recorders to provide clues to the crash.

The Everglades cover more than 5,180 sq. km of South Florida, and is a bird's home to alligators, rare herds, the endangered Florida panther and manatees.

Air safety officials refused to speculate on what caused the crash. Robert Francis, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, sought to play down the safety record of the 27-year-old aircraft saying, "We don't have any more concerns about the DC-9 than any other aircraft."

Shortly after takeoff, the pilot radioed the air traffic control tower to report smoke in the cockpit, according to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The DC-9 turned around and crashed 24 km northwest of Miami.

# Diana and Charles still squabbling over divorce settlement

LONDON (AP) — Princess Diana has abandoned plans to become a roving ambassador. Prince Charles reportedly told a friend they're heading for "the bloodiest divorce in Britain." Charles' aides want Prime Minister John Major to mediate in the divorce squabble.

Yesterday's British newspapers offered a host of new — but unconfirmed — reports about the state of the royal couple's divorce negotiations, which by most accounts are stalled.

According to *The Sunday Telegraph*, Diana has told friends she might buy property abroad and live overseas for parts of the year, which would rule out being a goodwill ambassador. Instead, she will concentrate on visiting hospitals and charity fund-raising, it said.

The *Sun* started the latest round of leaks Friday with a report that Diana told the queen that unless Charles stops haggling she will make him wait until December 1997 for a divorce.

Diana can hold out until then because under English law, if either party contests a divorce, the other party must wait five years from the time of separation to end the marriage. The royal couple formally separated in December 1992.

The *Sunday Telegraph* said Diana's strategy "appeared to have paid off" because lawyers for the royal couple are back in communication.

The *Sunday Telegraph* said Diana's strategy "appeared to have paid off" because lawyers for the royal couple are back in communication.

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and RA'ANANA, Sunday, May 19, BEERSHEBA, Sunday, May 19,  
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Thursday, May 16, 7:30 p.m.  
Jerusalem Day official ceremony on Ammunition Hill (English and Spanish), with the participation of the Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, Mayor of Jerusalem Ehud Olmert, and other dignitaries.

Friday, May 17, 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.  
A "Jerusalem Street Carnival," with the participation of actors, dance groups, choirs, bands, clowns, etc., will take over the streets in the center of town.

Friday, May 17, 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.  
"Rejoice with Jerusalem" - a parade of solidarity departing from Safra Square and culminating in an assembly at the Western Wall. With participation of the Minister of Religious Affairs, Prof. Shimon Shetreet, Jerusalem Sephardi Chief Rabbi Shalom Mashash, and other dignitaries.

Saturday, May 18, 9:00 p.m.  
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Jerusalem Post

# Theater rides out the storms of Russian history

ACTOR and director Oleg Yefremov and the Moscow Art Theater (MAT) are like a snail and its shell. He's been the MAT's artistic director for almost as long as anyone can remember, although, he says, he was only formally appointed to the post in 1970.

He thinks that he decided to go on the stage because, aged six, he met Yassily Lugisky of the MAT, one of Russia's most famous actors at the time.

Yefremov, the theater and about a third of the 60-strong company are playing out three major cities with Chekhov's *The Seagull* (this production is from 1980), and *Teibele* and *Her Derision* (1995) by Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Mounting a production of *Teibele*, a story of superstition, lust and love set in a Jewish shtetl,

would never have been possible when Yefremov took over the theater.

"The political atmosphere never determined our aesthetics," he says, but the censors were always there before every premiere, "so we had to devise ways of getting the show through."

For instance, *The Iron Workers* by Gennady Bokerov (1975) "had a subject that appealed to the government because its heroes were the people, the working class. In reality the hero was an anti-hero, the very first in Russian theater, but we played down that aspect for the censors, so the show was approved."

"We never got into trouble, but yes, sometimes we were obliged to change things."

Oleg Yefremov was born in Moscow in 1949, and grew up in

what he ironically calls "a very theatrical time. I was a great dreamer and I wanted to realize my dreams."

He studied acting at the Moscow Academy and became a company member of the MAT's children's theater, where he also first tried his hand at directing.

In 1955 he collected a group of young actors and started the Sovremennik - it performed here last year - which quickly became independent of its parent company, the MAT. Most of Moscow's theaters, Yefremov maintains, were or are connected to the MAT in one way or another, including a little institution called Habimah founded there in 1918.

IN 1896, Konstantin Stanislavsky was already one of the most famous actors and directors of his

day. Vladimir Nemirovich Danchenko was a successful playwright and theater critic. They inaugurated the MAT in 1898 with *The Seagull* by a shy doctor called Anton Chekhov and the legend was born.

Stanislavsky's naturalistic acting style has influenced the entire course of 20th-century theater and the MAT is his temple. That was the problem for Yefremov when he took over in 1970. The theater "had fossilized, stagnated and was steadily losing its audience. We continue in the Stanislavsky theater tradition, but time defines theater language and so we've adapted."

"Human nature in all its aspects was important to Stanislavsky and

so it is to me. People sometimes accuse us of conventionalism, but it's not true. We try never to repeat ourselves because we cannot become a museum."

Under Yefremov's leadership the MAT bounced back. They started to produce young and often controversial Russian playwrights like Alexander Gelman, Leonid Zorin and Mikhail Roshin. That's when they had to be especially inventive vis-a-vis the censors.

They had seen Roshin's *Valentin and Valentina* and "dithered for a whole month because the play's heroes came from different social classes and how could that be in a classless society?" But the then minister of culture, Ekaterina Furtsava, liked the play and it was allowed.

Today Yefremov's son, Mikhail, who plays Treplev in *The Seagull*,

is in charge of developing the new crop of young playwrights. When glasnost was declared, censorship died, and since the USSR collapsed "there's been an explosion of new writers as varied and often as raucous as rock-and-roll bands," he says.

Mikhail looks like his father. They have the same twinkling blue eyes, the same laughlines, the same large heads and hands, but Yefremov looks a little older than his 47 years. His hair is thinner and combed forward across his skull.

He has a smoker's cough. He speaks solemnly, deliberately and then, all of a sudden, a big grin flashes out and he'll gesture broadly to illustrate a point.

When I ask him whether he's pleased that Mikhail has followed in his footsteps, he said "Let him

go where he wants." Yefremov's daughter Anastasia is a theater historian.

She and her brother each have three children and "six grandchildren are enough for one poor Oleg Yefremov."

Since he took over the MAT, Yefremov has directed about 30 plays, including all Chekhov's, and Pushkin's *Boris Godunov* in which he also played the title role, one of his favorites.

He still acts, on stage and on film, "but I don't remember how many parts I've done. Does it matter?"

Next year he'll direct *Three Sisters*, one of the eight or so new productions the MAT does yearly on its two stages. Chekhov, he says, "is limitless. He always gives everybody a chance and so something is always new."

## Tongue-tied Shakespeare

FILM REVIEW  
ADINA HOFFMAN

OTHELLO  
★★1/2

Directed by Oliver Parker. Adapted by Parker from the play by William Shakespeare. Hebrew title, *Othello*. 123 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance strongly suggested.

Othello — Laurence Fishburne  
Desdemona — Irene Jacob  
Iago — Kenneth Branagh  
Cassio — Nathaniel Parker

Of all Shakespeare's tragedies, *Othello* seems the least likely candidate for a new and improved screen version.

In his magnificent 1952 horror-movie rendition of the play, Orson Welles's Moor was a lumbering, pensive creature whose jealousy toward his wife, Desdemona, took the slow and monstrous form of a cancer quietly spreading.

Thirteen years later, Laurence Olivier's performance in the filmed National Theatre production was as flamboyant, huge and extravagant as Welles's was essential. His Othello had a lustiness and swagger about him that made his descent into anguish all the more wrenching. Here was a cocky general who had never known loss, suddenly faced with the most personal sort of defeat.

Laurence Fishburne, the star of Oliver Parker's new *Othello*, at least looks the role. His dark pate shaved, gold hoops in his ears, a swirl of tattoo near his temple, he's the first black man to portray Shakespeare's Moor on screen. (Paul Robeson and James Earl Jones played the part on the stage.) In this literal sense, his performance has a freshness and immediacy that the earlier actors' lacked.

But in almost all other respects, Fishburne's Othello is a faint shadow of his predecessors'. Granted, giants like Welles and Olivier are hard acts to follow. On his own terms, however, Fishburne - who has never attempted Shakespeare before - simply doesn't command the range or presence the role requires. Though his work here is valiant, it's limited in the extreme: he strikes a single, men-

acing note, and when the time comes for deep shifts in tone, he simply swells that one note to a crescendo.

From the very outset, he seems like a potential wife-beater, an interpretation that lessens the tragedy considerably. In an early (tacked-on and ridiculous) sex scene, Desdemona cowers as she watches her husband undressing; the first time Iago warns him to "look to your wife," Othello is ominously cleaning his gun. Instead of a trusting man lured gradually into a web of paranoia by Iago's heartless machinations, Fishburne's Othello comes across as something of a loose cannon, sneering and bellowing before he has real cause. He leaves himself no room to maneuver.

Even more serious is the problem of Shakespeare's language, which neither Fishburne nor Desdemona, played by the Swiss actress Irene Jacob (who was so lovely and open in Kieslowski's films), seem comfortable speaking. The result is a bit confusing. While Fishburne's presence is obviously supposed to bring new urgency and truth to the play's racial themes, Parker's version actually feels much more contrived than in earlier versions where the hero wore greasy Al Jolson-styled blackface. When Jacob and Fishburne come together, they don't talk; they take turns reciting lines.

Kenneth Branagh, on the other hand, nearly sings his part. As Iago, he exudes verbal force and understanding - and walks off with the movie. Mean as it sounds to say so, the villain's weaselly, power-hungry traits suit the actor well.

And instead of reining Branagh in, Parker just hands him the picture. Iago's scheming soliloquies are spoken directly into the camera in tight close-up, a conspiratorial device which brings us nearer to Iago than anyone else in the film and which serves the inscrutable purpose of making Othello look dumb. Why, if it's so easy for us to see what's coming, doesn't Othello?

Of course, part of the tragedy as Shakespeare conceived it derives from this same ironic audience privilege; but since Branagh's Iago is already so much nimbler, smarter and more complex than



Laurence Fishburne gets in over his head in his first attempt at a play by the Bard.

Fishburne's Othello, there seems something a little cruel about plotting behind the hero's back in this scene-stealing fashion.

Then again, the tragedy as Shakespeare conceived it may not be Parker's main concern. The director has been quoted as say-

ing that he meant to fashion from the play a "charged erotic thriller." His sights set that low, he almost succeeds.

## Putting his John Hancock on a familiar opera role

BARITONE John Hancock is too big for Mozart. "It breaks my heart that I've never done a Mozart opera," says the American singer, who is over two meters tall.

"But they keep telling me that I'm too big for Papageno, and my height would confuse the symmetry in *Così fan tutte*."

He notes that opera hierarchy usually ensures that the tenor be the tallest person on stage "and I make them look even shorter. Someday I'd like to do roles like Macbeth and I don't think it's a problem for Iago to be taller than Othello."

Height won't be an issue when Hancock performs the role of Orest in the Israel Chamber Orchestra concert performance later this week of Gluck's *Iphigenie en Tauride*.

"At other times, being quite tall has its good points. Generally speaking my height is a great advantage; it's a very good visual asset to the audience, they always see me. And many directors like to use the height and add to the comedy on some productions with it."

Growing up in Los Angeles in the '70s, Hancock was never exposed to opera. "There was no opera there at the time. My mother took me and my sister to concerts a lot in the Mehta years. "It was a magical time to be going to the L.A. Philharmonic. But there was no opera in the

house. In fact I didn't go to see an opera until I was 19, when I saw *Aida* in Verona."

Hancock didn't set out on a musical career although he had a dream of becoming a concert pianist.

"I studied French literature but was still very interested in education. But in choirs I always got the solos and people told me I should do opera."

Living and working in New York and looking for some extra activity on the weekend, "I entered a Juilliard extended division program and that was a great introduction to singing."

And now Hancock's career is for the most part opera. "It's difficult for young singers to do concert work before your career is established. I'd like to do concerts too, but the way to get a career going is to do opera."

Hancock is no stranger to Israel, having appeared in several New Israeli Opera productions, most recently as Malatesta in *Don Pasquale* earlier this season.

The Orest role is one he's performed many times. "Concert performances, generally speaking, allow the singer much more freedom of expression, and it's wonderful to do a role in concert when you did it before on stage and it's [already] alive in your head as it becomes more concentrated and focused."

Hancock admires Gluck's

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

work. To begin with it has "a pretty good source material, a story which is one of the first stories that was actually recorded in human history."

"Then you are dealing with

Greek tragedy, which is a very high kind of theater, and then you have Gluck who decided at this point in his writing to reform opera, to break away from the French haroque, to bring music and text more closely to each other."

And the baritone admires the fact that Gluck "has written here four principal roles and was pushing each voice to an uncomfortable place. It's exciting to use the voice where it doesn't often sit," he says.

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## The acid test

THE departure of the National Party from South Africa's national unity government has been read in two different ways. Supporters of party leader F.W. de Klerk suggest it is a mature decision necessary for the development of democracy; some commentators say it represents an end to the all-race consensus that abolished apartheid.

De Klerk's party announced its withdrawal from the government last week, a day after the 490-member Constituent Assembly adopted a new constitution. Under the transitional agreements, the new constitution needs to become effective only in time for general elections in 1999. But De Klerk felt the time had come to start building an effective opposition.

Despite his insistence that there was no sourness in the National Party's move, some political experts predict rocky times ahead. President Nelson Mandela's reaction to the breakup of the national unity government amounted to telling off De Klerk who he told him the National Party has a continuing responsibility to help eradicate the legacy of the apartheid system "which it created."

Mandela said he hoped the national party would not be obstructing reform or defending apartheid privilege. This indicates the first task facing De Klerk's party. If it is not to be blocked at every attempt to criticize government policies, the party must increase its pan-racial base of support. De Klerk did not set the best tone for government-opposition debate yesterday when in his first major speech since the breakup he accused Mandela's ruling African National Congress of racism. "You just hear them talking 'black and white, black and white' all the time," said De Klerk - doing exactly the same thing himself.

Democracy is a rare and precious commodity in Africa and if, as De Klerk hopes, South Africa is to develop into a mature multi-party state, it will have to do so without a return to racist mudslinging. Despite near universal admiration for Mandela himself, a heavy dose of "liberation theology" remains in the upper echelons and in the rank and file of the ANC, just as feelings of white superiority linger on in the more rightist sectors of the National Party.

What South Africa now needs is an opposition - or coalition of opposition - that has the potential to be elected as an alternative government. In the campaign for the first election, the National Party made a good start at changing its image from a "whites only" group by attracting a respectable following among the influential "Cape colored" population. The Western Cape is one of two provinces where regional government is not in ANC hands. What De Klerk needs now is to attract support from the

black population that traditionally looks to the ANC - an emerging black middle class could probably be persuaded to trust the National Party.

If De Klerk needs to continue developing his party as a multi-racial alternative, then the ANC will also need some soul-searching for the future. There is much truth in De Klerk's comment that the ANC has lost its unifying cause - the fight against apartheid - and has entered a confused phase. Confusion is an unsettling phenomenon in African ruling parties. It is often followed by a temptation to create the artificial certainty of a one-party state as has happened in neighboring Zimbabwe.

As long as ANC policies continue to be as pragmatic as they have been under Mandela, its tired old Third World ideologies will probably wither. Though the ANC remains linked to the Communist Party, for example, its economic approach has thankfully become the exact opposite. Neither can the party live forever on nostalgia for the liberation struggle, a retarding attitude which would lead to setting white supremacists under the hoods every time the National Party opened its mouth to criticize development in world affairs and the foreign strategy of the administration. Yet neither public, press nor the foreign affairs professionals appear even aware of the fact that after all the anti-terrorist talk, the US is doing at least as much to help three key terrorist nations as damage them. In ascending order: Syria, Iran, China.

The reason for the lack of attention is in how the US got to this point. It was not through a coherent, planned foreign policy. That might have been debated, at least a little, while it was being conceived or carried out. It was not an overall conspiracy. Journalistic and bureaucratic whistles might have blown. But the administration did it step by step, each time a different way.

On Syria, the US must share credit with Israel for a casebook example of helping a terrorist nation by shutting up.

The Israelis came under world attack for the harshness of their bombing in Lebanon. Israeli bombing was too devastating even for the stomachs of foreigners like myself who felt Israel had to stop Hizbullah rocketing of its villages. The US was denounced for standing by Israel.

But both countries bit their tongues about an essential truth - Syria's role in lighting the Lebanon fire again. Prime Minister Peres told the world that there were two military commands in Lebanon - the Hizbullah's and the Lebanese gov-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Sir, - In Liat Collins's interview with MK Avraham Ravitz on the role of the Haganah in the War of Independence (*Independence Day Supplement*, April 23), he is reported to have said that "to this day I don't know whether there is truth in the rumors that the Haganah deliberately sabotaged" the breakthrough into the Old City by purposely supplying "a dud device because they didn't want the Old City to be taken."

As one who was closely involved in this operation (Operation Kedem), I am in a position to state unequivocally that there is no basis whatsoever for this canard.

The assault on the Old City was to take place on the night of July 16/17, 1948, a few hours before the coming into force of the cease-fire decreed by the UN Security Council. A day or so prior to that, I had been summoned to a meeting with the Jerusalem Brigade (Ezrion) Commander, Maj.-Gen. David Shaltiel, who informed me peremptorily that I was to be the military governor of the Old City and instructed me to assemble a small staff and prepare the necessary orders and proclamations.

The plans called for coordinated attacks by a small force of IZL and Lehi through the New Gate opposite Notre Dame and by a depleted battalion of Haganah reservists near Zion Gate. The latter was to be made possible by a wondrous explosive device called a conus which, according to the confident and persuasive claims of its inventor, would blow a big hole in the wall to let the troops through with no trouble. However, for obvious reasons the conus had not been tested. In the event, as Rabbi Ravitz recalls, the device

went off against the wall with a deafening bang which was heard all over Jerusalem and did nothing more than leave a large black stain on the wall which stayed there for years. That is the stain which Rabbi Ravitz apparently remembers, but in the wrong place. The northern assault, through the New Gate, was hardly more successful - a few of the IZL and Lehi men managed to break through the gate and penetrate a few meters, but were soon driven off by withering fire from the defenders.

The military governor designate and the small staff he had managed to make up spent the night at the forward command post of the operation waiting for a breakthrough to be established so that they could get on with their task. That never happened and by about midnight, that little battle was over and we all dejectedly went home.

The attempt to break into the Old City failed not because it was an elaborate Haganah hoax as Rabbi Ravitz apparently still suspects, but because from a military point of view, failing a miracle, it was a non-starter. Because of the short notice and the need to finish the job before the advent of the cease-fire, the planning for what was obviously going to be a highly complicated operation had to be compressed into an absurdly short time; there was inadequate intelligence about the state of the defenses of the Old City; our forces were too meager and too lightly armed for an assault on a well-defended fortress which was accessible from our side for only a short stretch of the wall, from New Gate to Mount Zion.

MORDECAI KIDRON  
Jerusalem.

### LARGE FAMILIES

Sir, - I was pleased to see that you printed the letter from Ms. Adina Sullum Hershberg, about insurance costs of vans for large families (May 3).

May I add that the standard "B" driver's license is only valid for sev-

en passengers plus the driver, and that the family with seven children will also need a driver licensed for either a truck or a bus - regardless of the vehicle itself.

ISRAEL PICKHOLTZ  
Elazar.

### DISQUALIFICATION

Sir, - Your editorial, "Palestinian Israeli Arabs" (April 21) is 100 percent correct, but, regrettably, you do not draw any operative conclusions from the facts that you describe. It is not enough to say that "it is not a happy thought" that "declared anti-Zionists will probably have the power to determine the size and character of the state" without suggesting a way out of this situation.

The solution to this problem should be quite obvious. There is already a precedent of a party (Kach) which was outlawed because of its racist anti-democratic character. The same should apply to parties which are declared anti-Israeli. Thus, the boycott of Independence Day celebration, or the failure to condemn Hizbullah and its aggression against Israeli civilians and similar acts, should disqualify such parties from membership in the Knesset.

DR. JACOB ROSIN  
Netanya.

### WAR BY SURROGATES

Sir, - Now that operation Grapes of Wrath has been prematurely aborted in order to accommodate the coming elections, Arafat has been provided with a scenario for future incursions into Israel without fear of IDF reprisals.

If Palestinian statehood is attained, as proposed by the Labor election platform, Hamas can become the Hizbullah of Judea and Samaria. Arafat, like Assad in Damascus, can provide himself with an inviolate sanctuary in Gaza, secured by UN and Egyptian forces.

Hamas, like Hizbullah, will crumple Katyusha tactics into Jerusalem, Kfar Sava, Beersheba and Tel Aviv. Having abandoned Kiryat Shmona and the north to Hizbullah rockets, the rest of Israel will be exposed to uninhibited Katyusha fire, with Gaza becoming the new Beirut, and we will again be faced with the Syrian tactic of war by surrogates.

MORTON S. BAUM  
Ra'anana.



## Step by mistaken step

THE United States is the ultimate target of the nations that sponsor international terrorism. Yet the US has been strengthening the three countries that are the major practitioners and exporters of international terrorism.

This would seem an important development in world affairs and the foreign strategy of the administration. Yet neither public, press nor the foreign affairs professionals appear even aware of the fact that after all the anti-terrorist talk, the US is doing at least as much to help three key terrorist nations as damage them. In ascending order: Syria, Iran, China.

The reason for the lack of attention is in how the US got to this point. It was not through a coherent, planned foreign policy. That might have been debated, at least a little, while it was being conceived or carried out. It was not an overall conspiracy. Journalistic and bureaucratic whistles might have blown. But the administration did it step by step, each time a different way.

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Prime Minister Peres told the world that there were two military commands in Lebanon - the Hizbullah's and the Lebanese gov-

### A.M. ROSENTHAL

ment's. Not so, Israel and the US knew that the rocketing of Israeli villages from Lebanon could not have taken place without the real military command in Lebanon: the Syrian occupation forces.

BOTH countries also zippered themselves silent about the Palestinian terrorist camps in

### The US has been helping three terrorist nations. How? Why?

Peres would have found it difficult to remind Israelis of the complicity and intentions of the Syria he was courting and offering the Golan Heights. The US also committed public silence about Syrian terrorism. President Assad, Syria's terrorist-in-chief, emerged stronger than ever.

Iran - that was expediency, also called too smart by half.

The US agreed last year to look away while Iran shipped weapons through Croatia to the Bosnian Muslims. This was at the time that the US was urging allies to help contain Iran militarily and politically. It was a surreptitious decision behind the backs of Congress, the UN and European allies that had troops in Bosnia.

Oh, and one thing more: It helped Iran create a fundamentalist political and intelligence base in Bosnia. Presumably one Washington will ask our allies to contain the new Iranian presence in Europe to the Balkans.

China - the tough complex did it.

Communist China began international terrorism a half-century ago with the genocidal occupation of Tibet. Now its power has exploded through the courtesy of foreign trade.

For trade, the US betrayed its pledge to connect tariffs and human rights. Ready it pours scores of billions of dollars into China, directly swelling the treasuries of the armed forces that carry out terrorism at home and abroad.

China - uses that power to sell military nuclear technology to Pakistan, peddle missiles to assorted dictatorships, begin stripping freedom from Hong Kong a year before the official Communist takeover. And in March it sent missiles both into the Strait of Taiwan and the political face of the US - as carefully calibrated and dangerous an act of international terrorism as possible without actually going to war.

Bot hold, the US has had enough. It talks of limiting its help to the world's premier terrorist regime by fining Beijing for violating some American patents. That will show them.

How did the administration, an intelligent group, get here? By having more faith in expediency and opportunism than constancy, and by shifting from democratic idealism to realpolitik and international economic opportunism. For democracies, that is the historic road to empowering their enemies.

Surely helping strengthen terrorist nations was not the intent of the president or his advisers. But it worked out that way, which is what counts.

(Courtesy of The New York Times)

## The Likud's kind of peace

IT is quite legitimate for any Israeli to believe that the Palestinians are not really ready to make peace with Israel, and that everything they have been doing since the signing of the Oslo Agreement on September 13, 1993 is a hoax. There are even some serious orientalists who believe it.

Three main conclusions arise out of such a belief. The first is that those on the Israeli side involved in the Oslo process are totally irresponsible daydreamers.

The second is that the process must be stopped forthwith.

The third is that the whole Middle East peace process is destined to go into the deep-freeze, since all the Arab states, including those whose leaders detest Yasser Arafat, insist there can be no peace in the Middle East without a solution of the Palestinian problem - and they don't mean autonomy under permanent Israeli control.

The Likud has come to the first conclusion, as those who have been watching its election broadcasts can attest.

As regards the second conclusion, the Likud is pretending that there is some chance of continuing the Oslo process, if somehow, after being "shown up" by the Likud election broadcasts as being a bunch of hoaxers, our current leaders only repent and accept the reality that the Palestinians are in Eretz Yisrael by courtesy of the Jews, and should be thankful for whatever crumbs get tossed in their direction.

The third conclusion? The Likud is conveniently ignoring that one.

Whether the Palestinian National Council did in fact amend the Palestinian Covenant,

### SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

or whether it merely instructed its Legal Committee to draft an amendment is a valid question, but it is decidedly not the core of the issue.

Those who have had official dealings with Palestinian leaders (and neither Binyamin Netanyahu nor any other Likud leader has), and especially those who have

### Palestinian leaders are clearer about their achievable goals than Netanyahu's people

spent many long hours in negotiations and off-the-record talks with them, knows that irrespective of what the covenant has said since 1968 or will say after it is amended, all these leaders are seeking is the best possible deal they can get for their people, without being totally humiliated by its terms.

THE Palestinian leaders know Israel, its military might and its determination to continue to exist as a Jewish state in the Middle East.

Irrespective of their dreams, they know that the most they can attain - the maximum that the most moderate Israeli government would be willing to give them - is a minuscule in some way associated politically with Jordan, and economically with Jordan and Israel. They also know that their dreams aside, Israel will never agree to the repatriation of Jerusalem, or waive the claim that

the city is its capital. Nor will it ever agree to a substantial Arab army stationed west of the River Jordan, or to the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes in Israel.

The Palestinians are also perfectly aware that by embarking upon the Oslo process with Israel they have taken the risk of ending up without an agreement, and with much less than their minimal demands in the event of a right-wing government coming to power in Israel on May 29.

As they see it, the Likud is saying this to them: "We don't believe a word you say. We don't trust you. Your elected leaders are nothing but a bunch of terrorists pretending to be peacemakers."

"We shall, nevertheless, be willing to talk to you if you give up any plans you might have of establishing a Palestinian state in all or part of Eretz Yisrael - but we deny that you have any national or civil rights beyond the right to run your own affairs on a local level."

Of course, Israel, with its military might, could continue to rule over the territories indefinitely, settle another 500,000 Jews in them, unilaterally bestow local autonomy on the Palestinians (since no Palestinian, not even one of the former leaders of the Village Leagues, would be prepared to sign an agreement with Israel to this effect), and start preparing for the renewal of Israeli isolation in the international arena, and for the next Middle East war.

All the Likud needs to do now - and it has another 16 days to do it - is explain to the Israeli public just how all this will bring peace to Israel and personal security to its inhabitants.

The writer is a political scientist.

## 'Too noisy'

BEN CASPI

ONCE again, as in all visits and in all meetings, the ritual repeats itself.

Somewhere between the Nautlius and Memo of Understanding, between a mutual accord on the Phalanx weapons system; between raising the level of strategic cooperation and drafting a mutual defense pact, Prime Minister Peres begins to shift uneasily in his seat and, sweating and squirming, utters these dirty words to President Clinton: "Jonathan Pollard."

It is customary to keep this subject marginal in press briefings. Or, in response to reporters' questions, to mumble something like, "The prime minister raised the 'Pollard Problem,' and the president said he would look into it."

This time, for a change, the press was offered a "glad tidings" which was neither specific nor clear.

It was couched in Peres's cloudy euphemism as "new ideas," or "things we need to do." And it even seemed, for a moment, that the honeymoon in US-Israel relations might shine a light at the end of the very long tunnel in which Jonathan Pollard is buried.

In due course a clarification emerged.

It seems that the American administration takes umbrage at "the outspoken and noisy style Pollard and those close to him" have adopted in their fight for his freedom. "If they change their behavior," say sources in Washington, "it will be possible to reevaluate the case again."

No matter how you look at it, what we are talking about here is a rare combination of arrogance, malice, indifference, ill-will, and outright cruelty.

POLLARD is in his eleventh year of imprisonment. He is serving a grossly disproportionate sentence for the offense he committed (and this, without benefit of trial).

Not only did Pollard fully cooperate with the prosecution; not only did the country he endangered his life for hand him over without batting an eyelash; not only did the prosecution violate its plea bargain agreement with him. After all this, they won't even allow him to fight for

### The Pollard picture. Something is terribly wrong with it

his freedom! "Where did this happen? Not in Iran, not in Syria, not in South Korea, not in China. It happened in America, the cradle of democracy.

America is a country in which a program like 60 Minutes has led to the liberation of no small number of prisoners worldwide. It is a country which holds the right to demonstrate as a sacred value, and the right to freedom of speech as a cardinal principle.

It is a country which defends the right of every citizen to burn the national flag, if he feels like it, on the steps of the Supreme Court.

In that country, Pollard can, according to the American administration, fight for his freedom - but quietly. Politely. Without bothering anybody.

In other words, as long as he continues the same "silent diplomacy" tactic pursued by certain "supporters" and "advocates" for the last 10 years, a tactic that has led him absolutely nowhere at all. Something is terribly wrong with this picture.

The writer of this article, having spent four years in New York, finds it very difficult to buy this story. Even more so since Pollard's so-called "militant" fight for his freedom has been all but absent from American soil.

His current, high-profile campaign has generally taken place in Israel and in the Israeli media. In America there have been no demonstrations, no disturbances, and hardly even any articles written in the mainstream press.

"So what is really going on here? How is it possible to explain the fact that Clinton is ready to give Peres everything, including the moon ("I didn't even know what to ask for anymore...") but no Pollard?"

One thing is certain. Pollard's fight for freedom is not violent, not loud, and not militant. It is a legitimate and courageous fight for freedom by a man who has fallen victim to a terrible travesty of justice.

It is possible that Pollard's fight for freedom angers certain people. Allow me to venture that most of them live and work in Jerusalem - not in Washington.

(Courtesy of Ma'ariv)

Not Making It

We're Leaner, Meaner and Going Nowhere Faster

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

FOR years, Americans have been told to place their hopes for a better standard of living in the huge investments in automation and computers and in the tens of millions of layoffs intended to make the nation more efficient and productive. And now there is a growing acknowledgment among economists and others that this strategy has not worked.

What this means, if that conclusion in fact solidifies as a broad consensus, is that many of the layoffs might have been in vain. After nearly 25 years of only minor increases in what economists call productivity, the great hope of an economy vigorous enough to raise just about everyone's income level is still just a hope.

Without rising productivity, an economy cannot really boom. Productivity is the amount, valued in dollars, that a worker produces in a given hour, using computers, or complicated machinery, or a telephone, or a hammer and wrench, or simply one's head and hands, working alone or in teams or on an assembly line. From the late 19th century until the early 1970's, productivity rose smartly most of the time, helped along by technological innovations. That made possible annual raises that, in effect, allowed millions of Americans to pocket ever-growing shares of their own rising output.

But since the early '70's, the improvements have been small: 1 percent annually

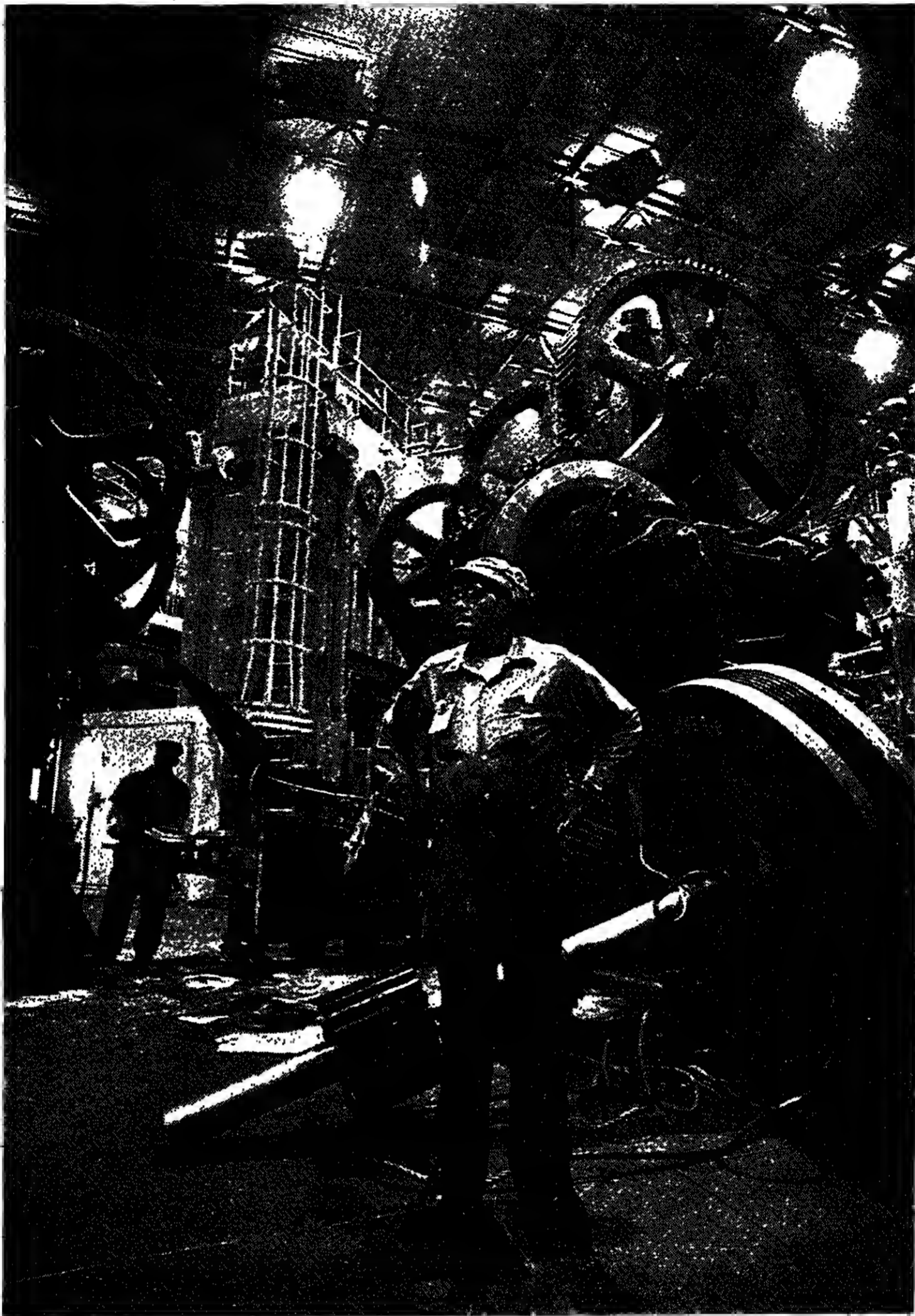
Why didn't layoffs and technology produce the benefits that Americans were promised for so long?

compared with nearly 2 percent or more in many earlier years. As a result, incomes for most people have stagnated. Achieving a breakthrough in productivity has become a national obsession. How-to books proliferate on the subject. Chief executives proclaim that at their own companies productivity is rising, and that is often true. But the nation as a whole has not made the leap, although both Bob Dole and Bill Clinton promise that their policies will do the trick.

"The hype about productivity has been much greater than the performance," said Robert M. Solow, a Nobel laureate in economics, reflecting a view widely held in his profession. "Maybe we have gotten so good at hype that the information revolution seems bigger to us than the electric motor seemed when it was invented. But the electric motor had a big impact on how many shirts you could sew in a day."

Industrial Winners

Many individual companies, of course, have become more productive. The formula of cutting staff and investing heavily in computerized equipment has paid off particularly in manufacturing, which enjoys a much greater productivity growth rate — more than 3 percent a year on average in the 1990's — than business as a whole. General Electric is a winner. So is the Chrysler Corporation. But what has happened at Chrysler sheds



The Kelsey-Hayes wheel manufacturing plant in Romulus, Mich., 1977: in the nation, the big slowdown had already started.

light on why innovative technology and downsizing, now or in the past, is probably not enough to make productivity rise for the entire nation.

Chrysler last year made 1.72 million cars in the United States, the same as in 1988, but with 9,000 fewer workers. The departure of those workers meant that the remaining 93,700 produced more cars per hour than in 1988. The rub is in what happened to the departed workers. Many apparently shifted to less productive jobs — in restaurants, perhaps, or offices or small companies now doing tasks as subcontractors that Chrysler no longer wants to bother with. Preparing the payroll is an example.

Cancel the New Car

These new, less productive jobs drag down the nation's productivity rate as a whole. And the workers draw lower wages, which makes them less likely to buy new Chrysler cars. Chrysler, for that reason, will be less likely to increase production. But if it could somehow sell 300,000 more cars, it might rehire the laid-off workers to staff a new factory or two.

That would put pressure on, say, restaurants that had been employing some of them. Rather than pay more to get enough workers, the restaurants might automate so that they, too, could function with smaller staffs. A modern-day version might emerge of Horn & Hardart, where customers inserted coins and small glass doors popped open, allowing the customers to withdraw hot baked beans

A breakthrough in overall productivity has become a national obsession. But it's not materializing.

or pie or a meat dish.

That was a form of automation dreamed up earlier in the century when rising wages for restaurant workers encouraged early fast-food restaurants to rely on labor-saving devices. Horn & Hardart needed only a handful of people to resupply the cubbyholes behind the glass doors, not the hordes at fast-food counters today.

But that raises a question. Was rising demand in this rapidly expanding nation the mother of innovations like the nationwide railroad system, the electric motor, the internal combustion engine, jet engines or plastics — innovations needed to help production keep pace with what people wanted to buy? Or does innovation come first, creating in supply-side fashion a demand for the things that some new invention like the computer can make possible?

Economists say they don't really know, although Alan Blinder of Princeton University notes that America's greatest period of productivity growth, from the mid-1940's through the 1960's, came after two decades in which consumer demand had been deferred, first by the Depression and then World War II. Invention, however, didn't slow during those years, Mr. Blinder says, and when demand was unleashed, the technology was there to help meet it.

What is certain is that productivity im-

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The State of Welfare in Italy

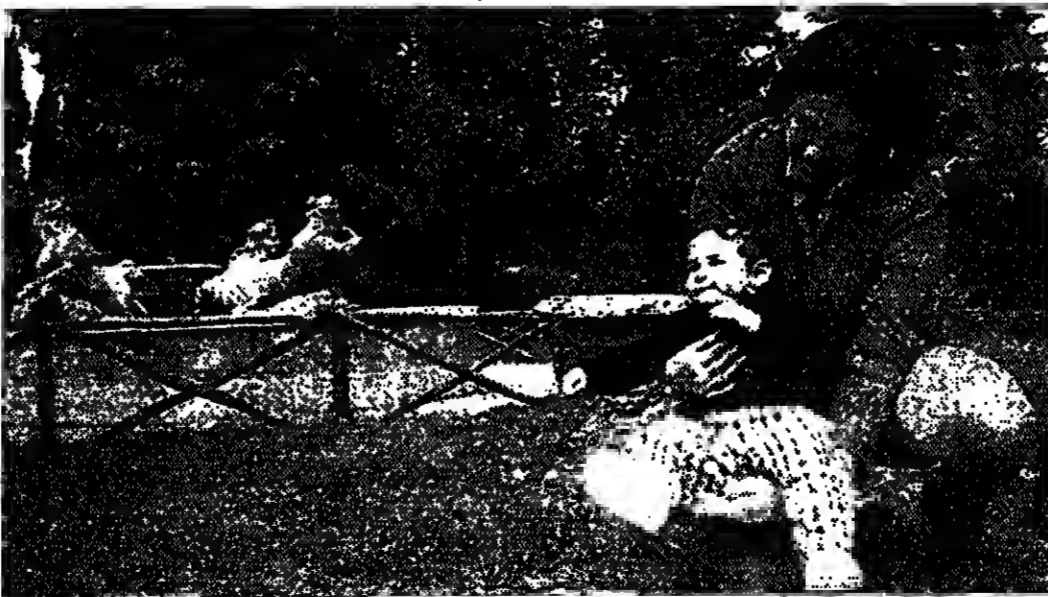
Where Every Day Is Mother's Day

By CELESTINE BOHLEN

OVER the last five years, a high school teacher here, 38 years old, has been on the job for only a year and a half, but has drawn a salary for all but a few months. Why? The answer to this riddle, laughably simple for any Italian employer, is: The woman is a mother with two babies who has taken full advantage of every last clause in one of Europe's most generous maternity leave packages.

"In both cases, I suppose I should have returned to work earlier than I did," said Carla Starita, a teacher of literature and philosophy and mother of Gelsa, 4, and Elisa, 1, "but I think it isn't right to leave one's children after a few months. Many of my colleagues went back to work early and their children didn't die, but this was my time to have children, and I believe during those occasions, it is right to use all the opportunities that are offered to you."

Having babies is a serious business everywhere. But in Italy, working women are given the time to treat it almost like a job. Long paid leaves, combined with free medical care, are considered part of an Italian mother's birthright — one element of the safety net that middle-class taxpayers across Europe have both enjoyed and supported with very steep taxes for many decades now. In contrast to their middle-class counterparts in America, who by and large see social spending as money only for the poor. Now, however, as European governments feel



Alessandra Efratti, a store owner, with her 11-month-old daughter, Ludovica, in Rome.

the need to make their economies more efficient, as they try to unify their currencies and draw ever closer economically, Germany, France, Spain and Italy are finding that they must trim some of this web of social benefits. Just last month, France announced cuts in its health-care programs and Germany put forward a plan for cuts that could reduce its budget deficit by \$33 billion.

For Americans, the details of Italy's maternity policies offer a good example of the style of benefits Europeans have grown so attached to — worth a look not because they are in jeopardy, but because they are so sacred.

In France, maternity benefits have come under the gun. But in Italy, a country that feels

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War Games

Child soldiers are just kidding themselves.

By Howard W. French



2

Uncivil Liberties

A Russian revolt looms — if the other guy wins.

By Michael Specter

4



Scandal at CIA

State Department documents reveal damning evidence against a paid CIA informer in Guatemala.

By Tim Weiner

3

## The World

# When the Gun Play Kills the Kids' Play

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

**W**HENEVER the gun battles for control of the downtown streets of this capital grow particularly fierce, the leaders of Liberia's warring militias, like commanders anywhere, decide that the fighting is just too intense to risk the lives of their most experienced men.

The leaders do not pull back and regroup, however. Instead, the battle for Monrovia, which has raged on and off for weeks now, becomes a bloody all-kid affair, as do similar battles in a growing number of conflicts around the world. Indeed, in certain places children are becoming as prominent in war as their parents.

In one of many such firefights last month, the adults took cover in the ruins of buildings or behind wrecked vehicles, sniping with their automatic rifles at anything that moved.

Meanwhile, boys, some no older than seven or eight, were sent out to dash through the streets, making obscene gestures and dancing, with the express purpose of drawing enemy fire.

Some of these children wielded AK-47's and rocket-propelled grenades with all of the fearsome skill of their elders. Others, seemingly content to merely play the decoy, ran about through the hail of bullets with putty guns and other harmless props, eager to prove their mettle and perhaps win a chance to belong.

Organizations like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International say that no one knows when the practice of employing child combatants first emerged. Throughout history, they say, children have been used in wars in roles as varied as pack mules, water-boys and industrial laborers. The boy drummers of the American Revolution come immediately to mind.

### Liberia Stands Out

Today, international human rights organizations are monitoring reports of the use of child combatants in countries as far flung as Burma, Sudan, Guatemala, Cambodia and Peru. "There are about 30 countries in which kids either are child soldiers now or have been in recent years," said Lois Whitman, director of the children's rights project at Human Rights Watch. "It has become a phenomenon mostly of civil conflicts, and typically it is the rebel forces who employ child soldiers."

But Liberia stands out even in this company, the human rights groups say, in the predominant role child fighters play in many battles.

In the relative calm that prevails at the end of each day of fighting here, the streets serve up evidence of the toll of this ghastly child abuse. Corpses, small and often frail, pile up only to be picked at by carrion birds and eventually buried by residents to rid the air of the stench.

The country's warlords, starting with Charles Taylor, who ignited the conflict here with an invasion in 1989, have used every imaginable tactic to obtain child fighters, from kidnapping children to feeding them drugs in order to still their fear and trap them in addiction. But it is also true that as for boys everywhere, guns and gunplay exercise a powerful attraction.

Near the Johnson Street Bridge in downtown Monrovia the other day, a boy soldier from Mr. Taylor's

National Patriotic Front, a kid not yet five feet tall who had been seen throwing himself fearlessly into battle all week, sobbed uncontrollably as an older boy disciplined him. The punishment was to have his rifle taken away.

Watching this scene in the nihilistic environment of Liberia, where those who pack the most firepower and grab the most booty are considered leaders, it was easy to imagine that for a rootless youth, no sanction short of death could be worse.

In this topsy-turvy society, the seductive power of the gun shows up in other ways too. Near Mr. Taylor's residence in the Congotown suburb of Monrovia, a journalist struck up a conversation with a bony 14-year-old who sat shyly on a wall watching with seeming envy as fighter friends chatted up teen-age girls passing by.

After a few moments, when extracting words from this withdrawn youth seemed like it was more trouble than it was worth, a terrifying transformation came over

### In Liberia and elsewhere, when the going gets tough, adults send children to war.

him as he called his friends and said "watch me interrogate this foreigner."

For the next five minutes or so, occasionally leveling his gun for emphasis, the kid who had been too shy to talk much was both boastful and commanding as, with a smile playing on his face, he demanded of me: "What is your business?"

At moments like these, the powerful sense of authority and belonging that the war provides these children, many of them orphaned by the conflict, is readily apparent. But from time to time, a young fighter lets his guard down enough to let the steep costs of his mercenary life shine through too.

One such fighter, Lawrence Moore, had spent almost all of his teen-age years with the National Patriotic Front before fleeing Liberia for neighboring Ivory Coast last fall. Lawrence's story, which resembles countless others, make it painfully obvious that getting out of a militia is infinitely more difficult than getting into one.

After being discovered talking with me, a foreign journalist, in the streets of Monrovia last fall, Lawrence, now 20, was abducted by fellow N.P.F.L. fighters and taken to a bush prison near Mr. Taylor's longtime headquarters in the north-central town of Gbarnga. There, he was beaten daily during interrogations and told that he would be killed.

### An Escape

Lawrence managed to escape with the help of a sympathetic N.P.F.L. commander who smuggled him to the Ivory Coast border town of Danané in the trunk of his personal car.

From there, Lawrence called me to say he had made his way to safety. But he had another message as well: "You've got to help me find my mother in the States," he said, choking back tears as he spoke on the



A Krahn ethnic group fighter at the gate of a surrounded barracks compound in Monrovia, Liberia, April 17.

telephone in his broken English of a long-lost mother who is herself a refugee in New Jersey. "If I ever go back to Liberia, those people will certainly kill me."

A few weeks later, Lawrence and his sympathetic commander, also 20 years old, made their first visit to Abidjan, the rich economic capital of Ivory Coast, for their first glimpse at a modern city.

"Now I know why there is no war here," the wide-eyed commander said over his first restaurant meal. "The people have built so much they are afraid to destroy it."

Still bearing the welts from his torture, and com-

plaining of some untreated genital infection, Lawrence spoke only of the isolation of being cut off from the camaraderie of the militia and of being so close to his real family.

Lawrence called again early last month from Danané when fighting broke out anew in Liberia. On the telephone, he cried again as he recounted N.P.F.L. attempts to kidnap him, perhaps to bring him back into the fold and perhaps to kill him.

"This war has taken away my life," he said pitifully. "I can't trust anyone. I have no home, and it seems I have no future either."

### Eat Your Heart Out, Walter Mitty

## And You Thought the Age of Viceroys Was Over

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

**V**ICEROYS are not what they used to be. But they are still with us. In a way.

Now that the age of empire is over, nobody goes by the name of viceroy, of course. But humdrum international bureaucracies and foreign ministries still do some of what glittering imperial courts once did — send out individuals with special titles and at least a little power, to mind the affairs of some troubled corner of the world.

These modern viceroys, however, have given up plumed helmets and military braid in favor of safari suits and baseball caps. They have traded in their stately coaches for jeeps, and their viceregal lodges and flower gardens for bungalows in dusty compounds.

The United Nations has a corps of at least 15 of them, called Special Representatives of the Secretary General, and even at \$140,000 a year (at most) they are as near to viceroys as one is likely to find these days.

One of the last of the old breed of viceroys, Lord Mountbatten, was a grandson of Queen Victoria sent to India by Britain in the 1940's to smooth the transition to a new era — the era of independence — after centuries of Mogul and British rule.

While he enjoyed all the pomp that went with being His Majesty's last Viceroy of India, in one important sense he was also a precursor of today's far less glamorous figures, who also preside over momentous changes. New viceroys often are installed in the wreckage of countries trying to start over after civil wars.

On the other hand, while some of these minor potentates still come from the former colonial ruling powers, others are the sons of those who were ruled: Shahryar M. Khan, a Pakistani now serving in Rwanda; Chinnaya R. Gharekhan, an Indian who shuttles to the Middle East and Africa; Benny Widyono, an Indonesian in Cambodia.

Their powers vary. A few function as ambassadors-at-large, visiting and reporting on one trouble spot or another from time to time. Others are resident administrators, coordinating United Nations operations that range from peacekeeping to the delivery of emergency assistance or the holding of elections and the formation of new police forces and armies. They also smooth relations between the United Nations and a government that may need help



Old: Lord Mountbatten in India.

but isn't overjoyed to have the world poking around in its affairs. Now and then there is a temporary political vacuum or no government at all, and in such a case the Special Representative wields considerable power.

Jacques Klein, an American diplomat and former Air Force officer who now works for the United Nations, holds supreme military and civil authority over a tinderbox called Eastern Slavonia, a Serb-occupied part of Croatia due to be restored to Croatia's full control this year or next. Nobody has shouldered quite that kind of burden since Yasushi Akashi went to Cambodia when its long civil war ended in 1992.

### We've Been Waiting

Mr. Akashi, who is Japanese, recalls stepping off a plane in Phnom Penh to be confronted on the tarmac by a solemn assembly of leaders from all the warring factions, as well as the entire diplomatic corps in Cambodia. There was an unnerving but palpable feeling in the air that Cambodians saw him



New: Yasushi Akashi, left, with Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia in 1992.

as the savior promised by mythology who would arrive on a white elephant to redeem the Khmer people. "We were not prepared for this kind of thing," he says.

The Special Representative is almost always a presence to be reckoned with, and a focus of hope for people so buffeted by events that they may not know where to turn within their own societies. During his two-year mission in Burundi, from November 1993 until late last year, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, the Mauritanian who has been credited by many with holding a volatile mix of Hutu and Tutsi together while neighboring Rwanda exploded in genocide, remembers people asking him to adjudicate family disputes and give advice on the most personal of problems. He believed that part of his job was to be a source and example of moral as well as political authority.

Dame Margaret Anstee — who dipped into the imperial terminology of Asia to describe herself as "a sort of top sarang" in Angola in 1992 and 1993 — was followed through Luanda's ramshackle streets by small boys shout-

ing "Margaret! Margaret!" In the press, she said, "I was front page all the time."

A Briton who was the highest-ranking woman at the United Nations before her retirement, Dame Margaret had unique worries when, as the lone female Special Representative at the time, she was asked to create enough calm for Angola to hold an election. For one thing, what should a woman in such a situation wear? She had a few safari suits tailored in London, to which she added United Nations patches to give herself a slightly military look. "I had to go out in the bush and shout at all these soldiers," she explained.

### Weddings and Funerals

And how should she entertain while living on a military base among peacekeepers? "I took out my Austrian housekeeper from Vienna — at my own expense," she said. "It was important sometimes to get people around a table for a meal to discuss something, and it was important that these meetings be confidential."

### The assignment is often to jump-start a land torn apart by war.

Mr. Ould-Abdallah, who also entertained at home, said that he enforced a rigidly correct private life on himself and his aides. He never stopped working. "To me, a mission is a religious term," he said. "You have to have a strict life style. You also have to be omnipresent. I never missed an important wedding or a funeral. I am a devout Muslim, but I attended every church commemoration just to show that I was there."

Some Special Representatives of the Secretary General do have a weakness for luxury and a taste for private planes and cars with leather upholstery, says a mole in United Nations procurement. But the days of actually getting such perks seem to be over, with the organization now teetering on bankruptcy. Unless, that is, the home country of the envoy feels sorry enough to bestow gifts on its far-flung hero (a practice also frowned upon at the United Nations but less easy to control). "The S.R.S.G. title inflates a lot of people," said the mole.

Some of the most successful United Nations missions have been led by Special Representatives who were not afraid to muscle in on local politics or to circumvent the international bureaucracy. As a consequence, some faced both death threats in the field and animosities at United Nations headquarters.

But Mr. Akashi, who went on from Cambodia to lead the ill-fated United Nations mission in Bosnia, is not one of those who advocates an intrusive political role for a Special Representative. Criticized for not razing Cambodia's Communist-dominated government departments to clear space for more democratic institutions, he looks back to another vicary, this one from America, named Douglas MacArthur.

"In the back of my mind was the memory of the occupation of Japan, which was enlightened and generous and liberal," he said in an interview. "But some of the democratic policies were changed, some even abolished by subsequent, more conservative, Japanese governments — not because they were opposed to the policies, but because they were given to us by foreigners."



# The Nation

## Labor's Labors Not Lost

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

IN the six months since John J. Sweeney helped throw out the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s tired old leadership and became its president, the movement has sprung back to life, most obviously in politics but in old-fashioned organizing and image-sharpening, too.

Mr. Sweeney has pledged to spend \$35 million educating voters and getting out the vote. He has vowed to have 100 union activists working in each Congressional district next fall. And as part of the federation's new "union summer program," more than 1,600 young people, mostly college students, have applied for internships to campaign for pro-labor candidates and help organize workers.

By plunging the labor movement into politics as never before, Mr. Sweeney has got business lobbyists and political conservatives to snap to attention. And he hopes the nation's 118 million workers will pay more attention, too.

Labor's muscle-flexing has changed the political equation. It has fed Democrats' hopes of recapturing the House. It has pushed a minimum-wage increase to the top of the Congressional agenda. And it has thrown the Republicans on the defensive by attacking them in radio and television ads for opposing the minimum wage increase and seeking to cut Medicare and college loans. Indeed, this show of strength has led a dozen Republicans, including Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, to chastise House leaders for taking a harsh approach that might scare away union voters.

### 'Enormous Resources'

"The labor movement has enormous resources that until recently haven't been harnessed," said Andy Stern, the new head of the service employees union. "We're seeing what a change in leadership can mean for working people."

To be sure, many suggest that reports of

the movement's rebirth are greatly exaggerated. The number of union workers fell by 400,000 last year, and they now represent 14.9 percent of the work force, as against 35 percent in the 1950's. And unions are taking a shellacking in many places. A strike against the Detroit Free Press and Detroit News has now lasted 10 months. When 1,200 nursing home workers staged a three-day strike last month in Pennsylvania, their company, Beverly Enterprises, hired permanent replacements, costing 350 workers their jobs.

"Unions are still weak, and employers are not going to just sit there and let unions rebound," said Richard Hurd, a professor at the Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations. "Employers will still use what-

### In organizing and politics, unions finally make some headway.

ever advantages they can over unions."

Mr. Sweeney has decided he has to fight two wars at once: in organizing and in politics. He fears that unless labor swells its ranks, it will have little power at the polls, and that unless labor increases its clout in Washington, Congress will pass laws making it harder to attract new members.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. used to leave organizing to individual unions, even though all but a few neglected it. Now Mr. Sweeney is pledging \$20 million to recruitment efforts.

Those efforts are beginning to pay off. For example, the service employees union recently announced a major organizing victory in which 5,700 home health aides in the San Francisco area voted to join a union.

Labor's success in organizing, many experts say, will provide the real measure of its revival. "They represent just 10.4 percent of

workers in the private sector, and if they don't increase that over the next five years, it's difficult to be optimistic about the movement's long-run prospects," Mr. Hurd said.

Mr. Sweeney believes the public is ripe for labor's message because of anxiety about downsizing, wages and job security.

"Working-class Americans and their families are hurting as never before and we as a labor movement have got to respond as never before," he said.

Clearly, labor's resurgence is scaring its opponents. "The Washington labor bosses are a significant threat to the new Republican majority," said John Boehner, an Ohio Republican who is chairman of the House Republican Conference. "It's clear they want to buy back Congress and will do whatever they have to do to insure it."

Indeed, when Speaker Newt Gingrich was asked recently why the ratings for House Republicans have plunged, he said the cause was \$50 million in labor attack ads. Noting that the federation has spent only \$4 million so far on such ads, Steven Rosenthal, the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s new political director, explained the Republicans' problems this way: "They have waged the worst assault on working families in 75 years, and people have gotten wise to it."

The labor movement's charm offensive does seem to be working. In a poll taken last month for the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the 1,200 respondents said they sided with unions over management by 44 percent to 24 percent. That 20-point margin compares with an eight-point margin three years ago. And 41 percent said they felt somewhat or very positive toward unions, up from 34 percent in 1993.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. has also made a small, but significant, change in its vocabulary. Now, whenever the federation speaks about job safety or raising wages, it says it is speaking for all working families and not just union members. Indeed, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. has repeated the line so often that some labor leaders say, only half-joking, don't be surprised if it changes its name to the American Federation of Working Families.



The bad news is long strikes, like the one at The Detroit Free Press and Detroit News.

### What the Widows Weren't Told

## For the U.S., a Bad Bedfellow in Guatemala

By TIM WEINER

WASHINGTON  
IN January 1995, the American Embassy in Guatemala learned a terrible secret. Col. Julio Roberto Alpirez, a paid informer for the C.I.A.'s Guatemala station from 1988 to 1992, was implicated in the murder of Efraim Bámaca, a captured guerrilla married to an American lawyer, Jennifer Harbury. Ms. Harbury had staged a highly publicized hunger strike in Guatemala in an effort to learn her husband's fate.

The colonel was also mixed up in the murder of an American, Michael DeVine, who with his American wife ran an inn in the jungle, near a base where the colonel served as a commander. The evidence was murky, but the colonel had at minimum tried to cover up the killing.

Senior United States officials agonized over what to do with the information. They did not share all they knew with the widows, for fear it would become public. But it did: Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat and a member of the House intelligence committee, revealed it on March 22, 1995.

Last week, the State Department released thousands of pages of documents on human rights abuses in Guatemala. But more damning evidence about the colonel came to light in classified documents that the State Department gave only to Congress, and did not release to the public.

Excerpts from five classified papers, provided to The New York Times by a Government official, provide an unusual look at the struggle to deal with an impending scandal.

A Jan. 3, 1995, cable from the American Embassy to the National Security Council described intelligence reports about Colonel Alpirez.

A senior G.O.G. [Government of Guatemala] off-



Jennifer Harbury staged a hunger strike in Guatemala City in 1994 to learn her husband's fate.

cial has heard that Alpirez was responsible for Bámaca's death. . . .

By all reports, Alpirez is a bad egg. He is corrupt, a liar and has been negatively involved in matters involving human rights.

Alpirez seems to have more wealth than can be explained, there are rumors of past narcotics trafficking and he is tainted by being the Kabil base commander where Michael DeVine was killed.

... We must be very careful how we use this information, lest it take on a life of its own, no matter what later reporting shows.

This undated memorandum from Assistant Secretary of State Alexander Watson to Under-Secretary of State Peter Tarnoff is titled "Complications in the JH case." JH stands for Jennifer Harbury, who was traveling to Washington to demand more information on the case.

The C.I.A. reported on 1/26 that a reliable source informed it that Colonel Alpirez killed Bámaca, husband of JH. Unfortunately Alpirez was a C.I.A. asset when he was alleged to have killed Bámaca.

The C.I.A. sought to cease its relationship with Alpirez in Nov. 1991, before Bámaca's killing, because of his involvement in another well-known human rights case, the murder of American citizen Michael DeVine. However, the Justice Department apparently asked the C.I.A. to remain in contact with him in case Alpirez could provide information about the DeVine case, and he did not officially leave the C.I.A. payroll until June 1992. Alpirez never told his C.I.A. handlers about the Bámaca case, and his role was discovered only recently by a longstanding source. . . .

The C.I.A. is very concerned about the safety of their source, so any approach to the Guatemalan Government will have to be handled very carefully. Finally, we would have to decide how to convey this information to the Intel committees and then possibly to JH. Given the leaks which have plagued this case, it is almost certain that Hill staffers will inform JH of this info.

An unsigned memorandum, written by an unidentified official, from Feb. 9, 1995:

The U.S. Embassy should have a plan of action to deal with Colonel Alpirez in the event that there is a major public news story identifying him as a C.I.A. agent who killed the husband of a U.S. citizen.

In that eventuality, Colonel Alpirez's life may very well be in danger.

### The man implicated in two murders was on the C.I.A.'s payroll. What to do?

A March 23, 1995, memo to Toby Gati, chief of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, described a 1991 C.I.A. report implicating Colonel Alpirez in the DeVine murder. A senior C.I.A. official says that the 1991 report was "seriously flawed" — but that "the Agency believed it" at the time.

Alpirez participated in the army cover-up of DeVine's murder. However, the evidence that he had a direct role in the murder itself is weak. A single 1991 clandestine report by a source "whose past reporting is insufficient to establish a degree of substantiation" indicates that Alpirez was present when DeVine died while undergoing interrogation at a base under Alpirez's command.

Ambassador Marilyn McAfee cabled Secretary of State Warren Christopher on March 24. She referred to low-ranking Guatemalan soldiers jailed in the DeVine case:

Alpirez may very well be guilty of DeVine's murder, but there is a need not to paint ourselves into a corner. Naming Alpirez could lead to legal challenges of those already convicted.

Colonel Alpirez, cashiered in February 1996 by President Alvaro Arzu of Guatemala, never has been convicted of a crime. The United States Government never has officially acknowledged his role in the killings.

## Leaner, Meaner and Going Nowhere Faster

Continued From Page 1

Improvements have been minuscule for nearly 25 years, the longest such plateau since 1870. Many explanations are surfacing, with mass layoffs rising toward the top of the list, the explanation being that they destroy loyalty, job stability and continuity, increasingly recognized as ingredients of productivity. The American Management Association, in its surveys, finds that a majority of companies that cut staff have failed to increase productivity a year or two later.

Others, like Stephen D. Oliner, a Federal Reserve economist, note that despite the national love affair with computers, they represent only 2 percent of the net investment by business, and an even smaller percentage of all the machinery, equipment and buildings business owns. That is too small a percentage to make a difference in productivity. By comparison, early in the century railroads represented 18 percent of the capital stock.

Global competition and imports play a role, of course, in suppressing production by a company like Chrysler. More broadly, argues Jeffrey Madrick, an economics writer, in the recent book "The End of Afflu-

ence," America's great skill at mass production gave it an edge over other industrial nations, an edge now lost in an era of smaller production runs and open markets.

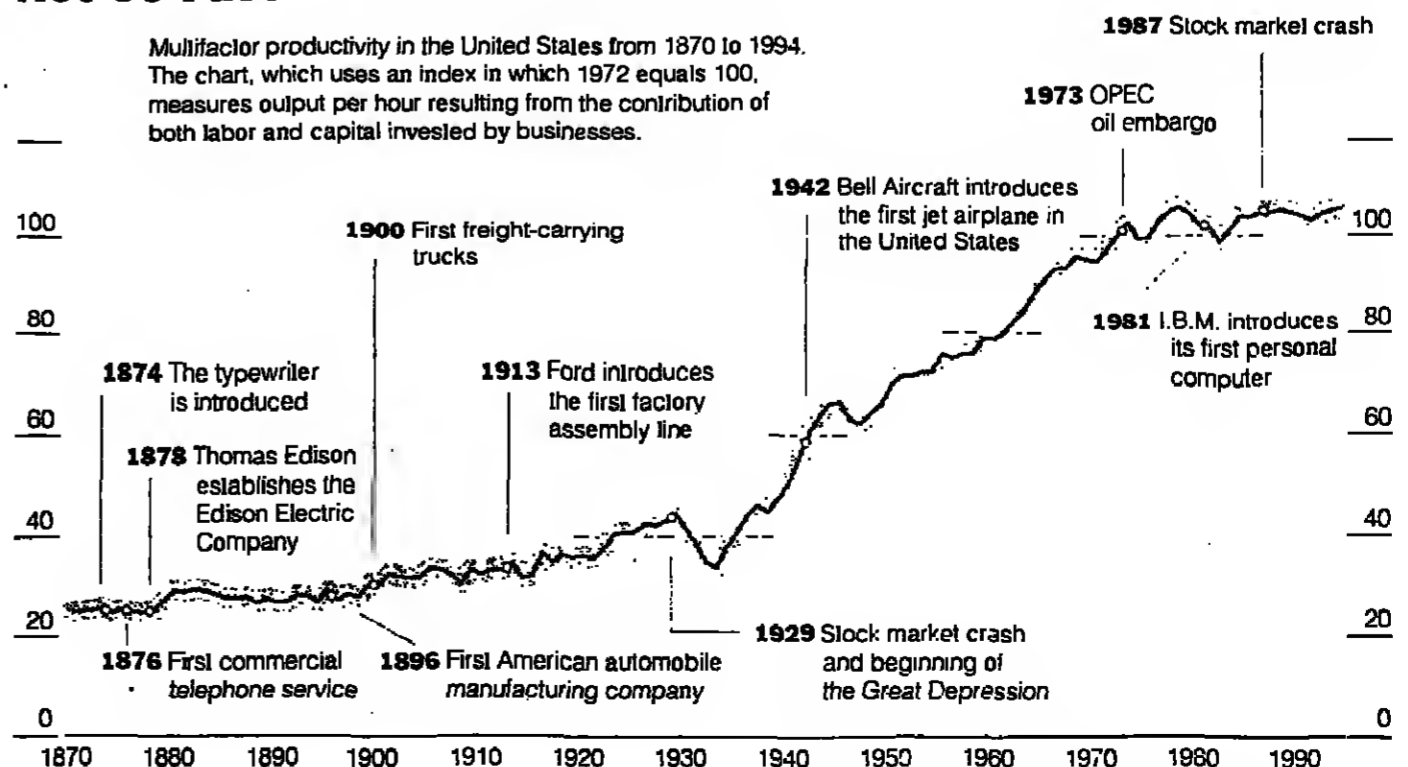
Such talk raises the possibility that the era of rapidly rising productivity may be over, not only here but in other major industrial nations. Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton reject that proposition, insisting instead that their particular prescriptions will restore the patient; Mr. Dole urges lower taxes and less regulation, Mr. Clinton training, education and public investment.

Most economists are similarly unwilling to throw in the towel. Some argue that demand would rise, and with it productivity, if only the Federal Reserve would lower interest rates to stimulate the economy. Others call for more public investment. And Paul David, a Stanford economist, believes that in time, computers will be as much a source of rising productivity as the electric motor in its day, and patience is in order until computers begin to pay off.

After all, Mr. David notes, a quarter century elapsed before the electric motor transformed the workplace. Perhaps something like that will be the case for computers. And perhaps not.

### Not So Fast

Multifactor productivity in the United States from 1870 to 1994. The chart, which uses an index in which 1972 equals 100, measures output per hour resulting from the contribution of both labor and capital invested by businesses.



Source: Robert J. Gordon, Department of Economics, Northwestern University

# The World

## The Catch Phrase Is 'Civil War'

By MICHAEL SPECTER

**W**ORRIED that Russian peasants might put peace before principle and refuse to join a Slavic uprising, Dostoyevsky wrote bitterly in 1877 about leaders who were always preaching "philanthropy and humaneness," and lamenting that "in the course of war we may grow more bestial and defiled."

"Yes, of course, war is a calamity," he continued, noting however that "bourgeois morals" were far more dangerous than bloodshed for the future of Russia. Nothing is more moral, he concluded, "than the exploit of bloody self-sacrifice for everything that we regard as sacred."

### Invoking a Real Horror

That may be true, but the possibilities of civil war horrify the average Russian even more these days than ever before — perhaps because grim death has so completely shaped their century. That, no doubt, is why every candidate running for president here — from President Boris N. Yeltsin to Viktor Anpilov, the leader of the Communist Working Russia party (far more hard-core than the Communist Party itself) — has felt the need to warn voters that if the elections produce the wrong winner a civil war will surely follow.

The wrong winner, of course, would be anyone but the guy doing the talking.

Mr. Yeltsin, rejecting his closest aide's public assertion last week that the elections should be put off, nevertheless pointedly noted that his aide, Maj. Gen. Aleksandr V. Korzhakov, was "not alone in thinking" that a Communist "victory would start a civil war."

"But I still believe in the wisdom of Russian voters," Mr. Yeltsin added.

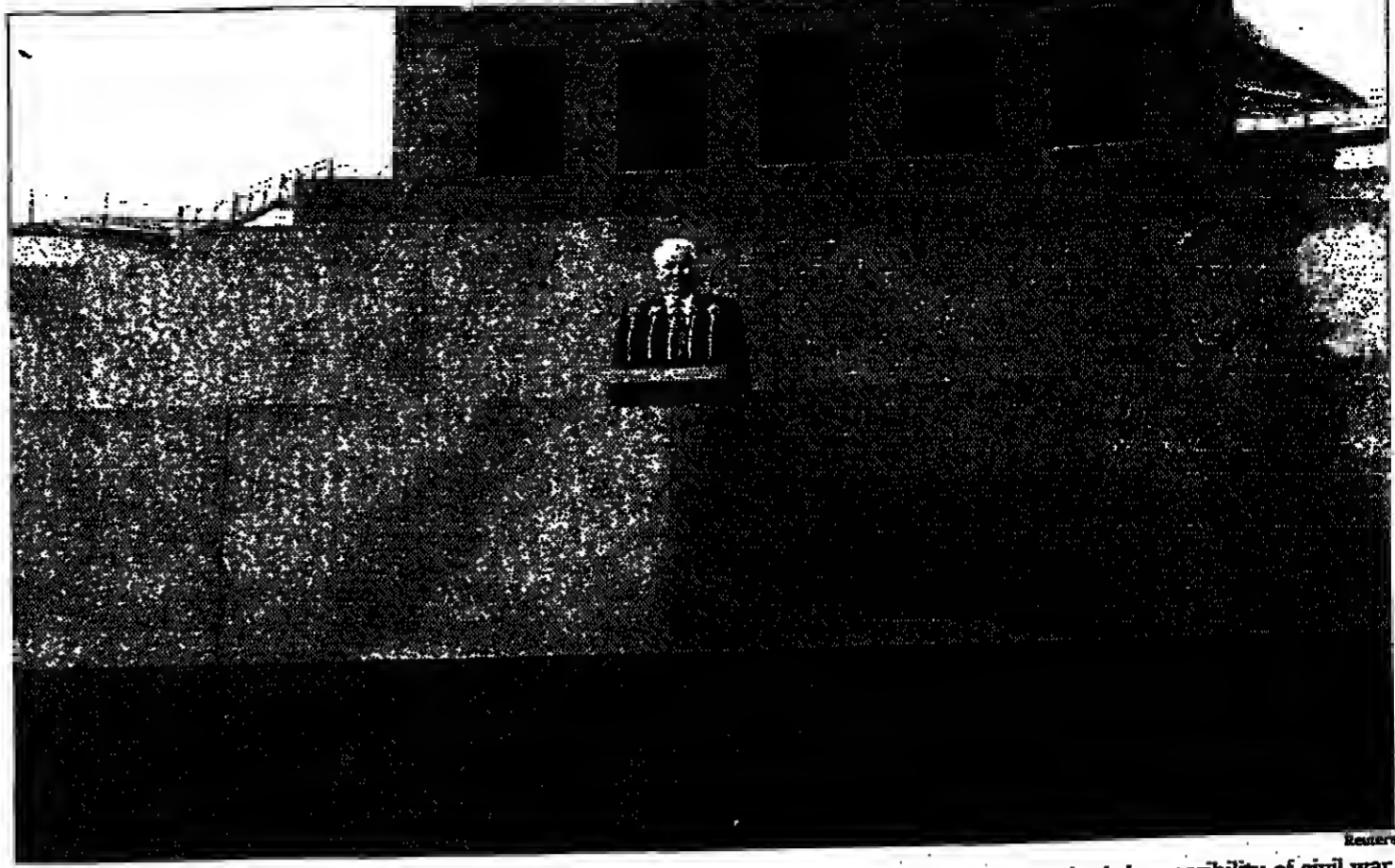
Russians know upheaval. That's why it's the red-button issue of the campaign.

The next day, the head of the Moscow Military District, Maj. Gen. Leonty Kuznetsov, threw in with General Korzhakov. "We've talked more than once about what the upcoming elections could turn into," General Kuznetsov said, apparently not as sure of the people's wisdom as is his commander in chief. "And we always come to the same conclusion. Elections could lead to civil war."

For his part, the crusty nationalist candidate, Gen. Aleksandr I. Lebed, says, "I'm going to the election in order not to allow a civil war" — presumably an appeal to voters who admire his strong sense of law and order. "I warn you that if such a decision were taken," the Communist Party leader, Gen. A. Zyuganov, said last week about the possibility of postponing the vote, "the situation would be worse than in Chechnya. It would be a civil war."

### 'Central Importance'

This is of course the ultimate attack ad. What could more effectively stir the fearful souls of a country that has lost tens of millions to civil war and regular war in this century than a promise of a new war soon? For people in the United States, the American Civil War is a distant historical truth that helped shape a nation. But for Russians educated in the Soviet school system, the Civil War, the one fought in Russia between



President Yeltsin speaking in Red Square last week. He and others in the election campaign have raised the possibility of civil war.

1918 and 1922, is a fundamental fact of life. It is still almost too hot to touch. "It doesn't take a historian to understand the central importance that the threat of civil war has for people in this country," said Sergei Ivanov, a senior research associate in Byzantine history at the Institute of Slav Studies here. "In our country this is not a theoretical problem."

Mr. Ivanov said if one looked carefully at Russian history he could spot many civil uprisings — the Time of Troubles in the 17th century, for example, then Pugachov's Rebellion more than 100 years later, then the revolt of the Decembrists in the 19th century. All of those events were painful, even wrenching, but there was nothing fundamental, nothing that caused a true social revolution until 80 years ago.

That he and others argue, is because power and wealth were concentrated in fewer hands than they were in European nations farther west. The chance for division and faction came late to Russia. But when it did

Is a new conflict near? 'We have had one and nobody needs another.'

arrive it appeared with a vengeance. "That is why what happened here with the Bolsheviks came as such a shock," he said. "People still feel the turbulence."

That would explain why most voters say they want stability above all in the coming years, and why they are going to select the man who they think is most likely to provide it.

So pretty much the only thing the major candidates have in common is their desire to portray themselves as the sole agent of

stability. Mr. Yeltsin repeatedly says a return to Communism will be a trip back to a time of great national fear, anger and uncertainty. Mr. Zyuganov tries to point out that there has rarely been more uncertainty than exists in Russia today and that what is called for, above all, is a steady hand on the tiller. To outsiders it seems like hyperbole. But when 13 powerful Russian businessmen wrote that the "scrimony" between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov is such "that the one who wins will be able to govern only by embarking on a path leading to civil war and the disintegration of Russia," people here took them seriously. Mr. Zyuganov met with them within two days of receiving their letter, and President Yeltsin begged for calm.

"There will be cases of extremism," said Vladimir Vinogradov, Director General of the Nizhny Tagil Metallurgical Plant, speaking last week at a business forum in Moscow. "But we cannot have another civil war. We have had one and nobody needs another."

### Italy's Welfare State

## Where Every Day Is Mother's Day

Continued From Page 1

particularly protective about motherhood, especially now in a period of declining birth rates, it is a different matter. In Italy, challenging maternity benefits is still regarded as political death — even though the Italian state bears more of a direct burden than most other countries do.

According to a law adopted in 1971 and amended many times since, pregnant women here are obligated to take off the last two months of pregnancy and the first three months following the birth — for a total of five months during which they receive full salary, 80 percent of it paid by the state.

And that bundle — which is about par for the course in continental Europe — is not all. Where Italy breaks ahead of the pack is with its options: Once the baby is three months old, a working mother (father too, in certain cases) can choose to stay out for another six months at 30 percent salary, courtesy of the state.

Altogether, mothers can stay off the job for a year after their child's birth, with only

Whatever the budget, in Italy attacking maternity benefits is like attacking motherhood itself.

the last three months without salary. Last year, the Italian state paid 1.425 trillion lire — \$900 million — in maternity leaves.

There are also benefits that are not written in legislation, but simply sanctioned by tradition. For instance, women with risky pregnancies are entitled, with the appropriate doctor's certificate, to take all nine months of pregnancy off. Likewise, mothers suffering from depression, or mothers whose babies require special care can get other doctors' certificates, entitling them to stay away from work for up to three years. (In these cases, salaries are not automatically guaranteed.)

With loopholes like these, it follows that they are exploited, particularly by women working in the Italian state bureaucracy, where employee rights are as sacred as motherhood itself. Dr. Cristina Damiani, a gynecologist/obstetrician in Rome, notes that at least half of her patients have claimed so-called risky pregnancies right from the first trimester. "Many women take advantage of this extended leave," she said, "and doctors find it difficult to deny it to them, because they could spontaneously abort tomorrow and then it's nothing but trouble."

Extensive leaves have also become trouble for women themselves, though. Smaller companies have been known to make young women sign blank resignation forms upon hiring. One journalist noticed that a bank in her home town recently refused to accept women candidates for a job opening, and Italian trade union representatives say they



Chiara Amato, an insurance agent, with her 8-month-old daughter Gaia in Rome.

have seen an increase in part-time, contractual work that effectively puts young employees in their child-bearing years at greater risk.

But attempts to amend, even criticize, Italy's maternity laws are politically dangerous, as the newspaper *Il Giornale*, the journalistic mouthpiece of the Italian right, found out when it dared criticize the system. "In the end, so much coddling can turn against the same women who now lament both the negative effects that a long maternity leave can have on their career as well as the diffidence with which all those who wear a skirt are seen," the paper said in an editorial.

Il Giornale's offensive against the maternity leave system was taken as just that by

a wide swath of society, from die-hard Communists on the left, to Alexandra Mussolini, a legislator who is also the granddaughter of the dictator, on the far right.

"Do we want to throw the social state away," asked Ms. Mussolini, a member of the National Alliance, and a new mother herself. "It's true, social consciousness has some costs. But it is unthinkable that the cuts must begin with maternity benefits."

Like virtually all European countries, Italy has free medical care — which in the case of pregnant women and new mothers, covers everything from ultrasound screening to breast pumping machines. The drawback of the public health care system for some mothers is that it doesn't allow a choice — of either gynecologist, obstetrician, hospital or

### Helping Moms Be Moms

National policies for maternal leave vary widely in length and salary provisions.

#### Italy 22 weeks\*

Mothers are required to take off two months before and three months after childbirth. For risky pregnancies, they can take off the entire period of pregnancy. During maternity leave, most women receive full salaries: 80 percent is covered by social security and 20 percent is paid by employers.

#### Germany 14 weeks

Women are entitled to six weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth. They get 12 weeks after delivery in the event of multiple births. During maternity leave, women receive full pay; national health insurance pays about \$16 a day for 30 days and the employer pays the rest.

#### Britain 18 weeks

Women are entitled to a maximum of 18 weeks of leave, which can begin any time between the 11th week before the expected delivery date and the week the baby is due. During maternity leave, women are entitled to all normal employment benefits except for salary. Most female workers get weekly benefits from their employers of up to 90 percent of their average earnings for 6 weeks and about \$85 for the next 12 weeks. For other women, social security provides weekly payments of up to \$85 for 18 weeks.

#### U.S. 12 weeks

Under the 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act, which covers workers at companies with 50 or more employees, mothers and fathers are entitled to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a new baby, biological or adopted. But actual maternity benefits vary widely: at most large companies, women get paid maternity leave of six to eight weeks, and most women take a total of 10 to 12 weeks away from their jobs. The benefits arise not from any national family policy but rather as part of disability insurance programs designed to replace a portion of pay lost from temporary disabilities. The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 requires employers to treat maternity-related disability the same as any other temporary disability.

#### France 16 weeks

Mothers get 6 weeks before and 10 weeks after childbirth for their first and second children. After that, they get 8 weeks before and 18 weeks after delivery. They may take another six weeks in the event of health complications. They get full pay; 95 percent is paid by social security and 5 percent by employers in most cases.

\* May vary slightly because policy is stated as five months instead of in weeks.

The New York Times

pediatrician — which is why many who can afford to do so have their babies in private clinics, at extremely high costs.

But given the range of free benefits, the marvel is that more Italian women aren't having more babies. In fact, the reverse is true. Italy's birth rate has been in decline for several years and many women note that while the Italian state is diligent about encouraging working women to have babies, it is inadequate in helping mothers take care of them and work at the same time.

"This is really an historic problem," said Franca Fossati, a former editor of the women's magazine *Noi Donne*, and a consultant to a government Equal Opportunity Commission. "Italy is primarily a Catholic country — a Catholic and a Communist community, where the policy on maternity has been protectionist. As a result, there is a strong policy on maternity leave, but other things don't follow."

For instance, public day care or nursery schools for children up to 3 years old are

rare and access is limited only to the most needy — except in some regions, like Emilia Romagna, where local government has been under the control of the Communists or their successors for decades. By the time a child is 3, the public education system kicks in: An estimated 90 percent of children between 3 and 6 are in "scuola materna," the state-supported kindergartens.

According to Patrizia Ghedini, the Italian representative on the European Union Commission Network on Infancy, only 5 to 6 percent of Italian children under 3 years old are in nursery schools, compared to the 20 percent who attend "crèches" in France.

"It is an indication that there continues to be a perception of women as being the caretakers of young children," said Ms. Ghedini. "Even with the greater number of women entering the work force, there is no parallel development of child care structure because the society at large still thinks that women should take on the burden of raising children themselves."

Journalist

AP Photo/Bo

ECONOMY

# Sweden's Dynasty Steps Out

By STEPHANIE STROM

STOCKHOLM It is one of the most powerful business families in the world. Sweden's answer to the Rockefellers. Yet outside select circles in Europe, the name Wallenberg is likely to ring bells only for those who have heard the tale of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared mysteriously in Russia at the end of World War II after rescuing thousands of Jews.

But Raoul was only a distant cousin of the reigning patriarch, Peter Wallenberg, and was never involved in the family business, which began when their great-grandfather, André Oscar Wallenberg, opened a bank in Stockholm in 1856. The empire has since expanded to control companies representing some 40 percent of the Swedish stock market.

And the world may soon learn its name. Peter Wallenberg, 69, is preparing to loosen his iron grip and make way for the fifth generation, headed by his son Jacob; his nephew, Marcus, and his longtime lieutenant, Claes Dahlback, all of whom have their sights firmly set on making the empire a global one.

That empire is already sizable. At the end of last year, Investor A. B., the holding company through which the Wallenbergs control their companies, had a market value of \$6.4 billion.

Now the holding company, which is traded on the London and Stockholm exchanges, is changing gears, gradually pulling money out of solid Swedish industrial companies — long the bedrock of Wallenberg power — and moving it into nimble, fast-growth businesses in telecommunications, media, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. Those ventures may be based as nearby as Helsinki, Finland, or as far away as Florida.

And, most dramatic, the family is likely to throw open its coming-out party to the common folk, listing American depository receipts in Investor on Nasdaq. Meetings with analysts and potential investors are already planned for this fall. "A diversity of shareholders is very important for a well-functioning market," Mr. Dahlback said in a recent letter to shareholders.

The invitation would not, of course, be a purely magnanimous gesture. The Wallenbergs need to tap into deeper pockets than they can find in Sweden if they want their empire to be one that can last well into the next century.

"The real issue for them has been getting out of Sweden," said an investment banker who helped the family get out from under a crushing debt load in the early 1990's. "They need greater access to global capital markets."

They have already tested the waters. Last month, in one of the world's biggest initial public offerings ever — in London and Stockholm, as well as on the New York Stock Exchange — Investor sold half of its truck-manufacturing powerhouse, Scania. It raised \$2.7 billion, establishing a market value for its biggest holding well above its own estimates of about \$2 billion. "We were delighted," Mr. Dahlback said.

Investor also received permission late last year from the American Securities and Exchange Commission to market itself as an industrial holding company, not a financial holding company, which would have

limited the number of investors it could have.

One investor who didn't wait for an American listing was Michael Price, the money manager whose demands for better shareholder value have, among other things, helped send Chase Manhattan Bank running into the arms of Chemical Bank. At the end of last year, Mr. Price's Mutual Series Fund Inc. held a 7.1 percent stake — and 4.9 percent of the voting power — making it Investor's third-largest shareholder. (Like most Scandinavian companies, Investor has two classes of stock, with A shares having 10 times the voting rights of B shares.)

Because Investor's shares typically trade at a 20 percent discount to its net asset value despite annual returns averaging around 20 percent, Mr. Price's interest could seem ominous — threatening, say, to put pressure on to sell assets.

Mr. Dahlback and Peter Wallenberg don't see it that way. "I welcome him in," Mr. Wallenberg said, jesting that Mr. Price might even become an ally against the Swedish investment funds that have kicked up a fuss over his \$1.1 million pay last year, since that is peanuts by American standards.

The prospect of dealing with new, perhaps more meddlesome, investors leaves the two men unfazed, perhaps because under Mr. Wallenberg's leadership, the empire has

## Heirs in place, the Wallenbergs go global.

thrived largely on consensus. Of Investor's 16 companies, only two, the Saab Group, the aerospace and defense technology company, and Electrolux, the vacuum cleaner maker, are controlled by voting rights alone.

In another, Saab Automobile, Investor splits the voting power with General Motors. All the rest are in the Wallenbergs' grip, thanks to the dual-share system and an incestuous Swedish business climate that fosters behind-the-scenes decisions.

"It isn't control so much as the aura of control," said Pehr Gyllenhammar, the former head of Volvo and a longtime nemesis of Peter Wallenberg. At the telecommunications giant Ericsson, for instance, "they share control with Handelsbanken, but you'd never know it," he said. "Everyone regards Ericsson as a Wallenberg company, and in many ways it is — simply because of that perception."

It was Peter Wallenberg's father, Marcus Wallenberg Jr., who created that perception. The Swedish equivalent of Harold Gessen, the fabled former chief of I.T.T., Marcus Wallenberg Jr. ruled the empire — and the Swedish business world — for three decades through the 1970's by sheer force of personality. He brooked no dissent, not even from his brother, Jacob, who was chairman of the family bank, Stockholms Enskilda Bank, until he objected to Marcus Jr.'s plan to merge it with Skandinaviska Bank in the early 1970's.

Marcus Jr. engineered his brother's out-

er from the bank's board and his own appointment as chairman, not to mention the merger. But he paid a high price. Although the official version has it that his favorite son and chosen successor, Marc Wallenberg, then president of Stockholms Enskilda, was working with his father on the merger, many believe he had sided with his uncle. Marc committed suicide on Nov. 16, 1971, just weeks before the merger was complete, perhaps despairing that he would ever emerge from his father's shadow.

It was a harsh comeuppance for Marcus Wallenberg Jr., who for years had said his youngest son, Peter, had neither the intelligence nor the vision to head the family enterprise. Like so many of Marcus Wallenberg Jr.'s opinions, that one was regarded as gospel in Sweden for years. "Nobody would have thought Peter would take on the role and be successful," said P. O. Edin, chief economist of the Swedish trade union group, a trace of surprise in his voice. "Although he isn't regarded as a strong industrial leader, he is the leader of the group without question."

Inheriting the mantle under such circumstances meant Peter Wallenberg, who had not been trained to take over the empire, had no choice but to seek advice and counsel from those around him. The Swedish media and his business rivals here like to portray him as a tyrant, and he does use an informal veto to shoot down plans out to his liking.

But if he is a dictator, he is a benevolent one. In his 14 years at the helm, he has attracted some of the world's most admired business leaders to operate and guide the family companies.

Among them is Percy Barnevik, under whose leadership ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., the electrical engineering giant that is controlled 50-50 by the Wallenbergs and Swiss Brown Boveri, was voted the most respected company in the world for two years running in a poll of top executives by The Financial Times.

And bankers say Mr. Dahlback, the 49-year-old president of Investor, has emerged as a strong leader, spearheading the family's global ambitions through an enviable collection of carefully cultivated contacts.

"The smartest thing Peter Wallenberg ever did was to understand that to preserve the family's power, he had to open it up," said Keo Costa, global head of mergers and acquisitions at SBC Warburg, which has a small stake in Investor.

The consensus he has achieved will no doubt come in handy as the family courts new allies outside the close-knit circle of banks, unions and businesses that run Sweden Inc. Investor has begun tapping Mr. Dahlback's contacts in search of global partners.

Mr. Dahlback recently played golf with John Mack, president of Morgan Stanley & Company, taking time to discuss how Investor and one of the firm's private equity funds might link up. Peter D. Sutherland, chairman of Goldman Sachs International and an Investor director, provides an entree to the billions in private equity managed by Goldman, Sachs & Company. And Investor has already joined forces with AEA Investors Inc., which manages money for the likes of Henry Kissinger and the Nordstrom family, to form a private equity fund dedicated to investing in Scandinavian companies.



The patriarch of the Wallenberg clan, Peter Wallenberg, second from left, is making way for a new generation of leaders including his longtime lieutenant, Claes Dahlback, who is from outside the family; Mr. Wallenberg's son, Jacob, and his nephew, Marcus.

All this would seem to collide with the Wallenberg family motto, "Esse non videre" (Latin for, "To be, not to be seen"). And the growth businesses the family will be pursuing are inherently high-profile.

To be sure, the family is no stranger to the headaches of high-profile companies. In spite of its pristine reputation, ABB is currently the target of an investigation by the European Commission into price-fixing, while Astra, a pharmaceuticals maker that was slated to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange later this month, has been thrown under a cloud because of accusations of rampant sexual harassment in its United States operations.

And the Wallenbergs are convinced they have no other choice. "Sure, it's deeper water than we're used to, and uncharted," Mr. Dahlback said. "But we have to move into it because what is Sweden? In a few years, just another province of Europe."

Similar remarks have landed Mr. Dahlback in hot water at home. He worked in Investor's New York office for two years in the 1970's and expresses much affinity for things American. Recently, he said he would rather invest in a company in, say, California, than one in Sweden, which heightened long-standing fears here that the Wallenbergs were aiming to abandon Sweden altogether.

Peter Wallenberg, though, prefers to paint all the changes as rather dull and Darwinian, not the sort of stuff, really, that should furrow brows. Going global, he contends, is not glamorous; it's what the Wallenbergs have been doing for more than a century.

"Sweden is a small country, and our companies have had to reach outside to expand their markets," he said. "Quite a few of them have as little as 5 percent of their market here in Sweden."

Then, with a smile that suggests that what he is about to say will only increase the hoopla, he adds, "So you might say Investor is not a domestic company already. In some cases, we are as American as we are Swedish — or as British, French or German."

It is classic Peter Wallenberg, audacious and provocative. A ruffled man, whose appetite is evident in the belly that defiantly refuses to stay tucked under his belt, he looks not at all like the patriarch of a vast and majestic realm.

Indeed, he was not trained to be one. While his older brother, Marc, was being groomed at the family bank, Peter was relegated to the equivalent of the mail room, a mine shaft at Atlas Copco, a mining, construction and engineering concern. He went on to become a salesman in what was then Rhodesia and then in the United States. "Effectively, he was exiled," one banker said.

So certain was Marcus Wallenberg Jr. that his youngest son was unfit for the throne that sometime around 1982, near the end of his life, he took steps to tie the Wallenberg empire to another great Swedish business group, Volvo, and position its chairman, Mr. Gyllenhammar, to assume leadership of both.

The plans involved selling Volvo 25 percent of Atlas Copco. Mr. Gyllenhammar then surprised Peter Wallenberg, who by then, at 56, had taken his father's place, with the news that Marcus Wallenberg had also agreed to sell Volvo 25 percent of Stora Kopparberg, a forest products company. Having big positions in two large Wallenberg holdings gave Mr. Gyllenhammar a powerful and potentially meddlesome platform.

But despite his legendary attention to detail — he was known for keeping bankers up into the wee hours, haggling over the last eighth of a percentage point on a loan deal — Marcus Jr. didn't know his youngest son well enough.

"Let's put it this way: I rather like a fight, and he gave me an opening," Peter Wallenberg said when asked whether his father's doubts had anything to do with his success.

Volvo clearly did not intend to be a passive investor. Mr. Gyllenhammar sought to install his own managers at Stora and made other moves to participate in governing the company.

Quietly, however, Investor was buying shares of Volvo on the open market. To this day, Peter Wallenberg contends that Investor bought the shares at Mr. Gyllenhammar's request, "to give him some stockholder protection," but it amassed a large-enough position to cause discomfort in the Volvo camp. In early 1984, the two companies reached a truce: the two companies bought Volvo's shares in Atlas Copco and Stora, and Volvo bought its shares from Investor.

While Investor was criticized for paying a premium to buy back the shares, the victory over Mr. Gyllenhammar was well worth the price to the family, proving that Peter Wallenberg could defend the family turf.

But his victory apparently did not satisfy him. Peter Wallenberg and Pehr Gyllenhammar collided again in 1994, when Volvo proposed merging with the French car maker Renault. The deal was blocked by shareholders, particularly a fund managed by the Wallenberg bank, and some in Sweden suggest that the Wallenbergs themselves were instrumental in the deal's demise because they did not want Volvo to upstage their own plans to become the world's pre-eminent Swedish enterprise.

Peter Wallenberg denies baving anything to do with the failure of the Renault deal, which led to Mr. Gyllenhammar's resignation. "The French couldn't understand why the deal didn't go through," he said, "so they put out the word that the Wallenberg group torpedoed the deal."

For his part, Mr. Gyllenhammar, now a senior adviser at Lazard Brothers in London, has no hard feelings. "This was a battle of conviction," he said. "I lost, and I decided to leave."

The 64-thousand-kronor question in Stockholm these days is whether Peter Wallenberg will really let go of the power he has worked so hard to attain. He has been busy disengaging himself from the family businesses, relinquishing the chairman's seat at Atlas Copco, Asea and ABB Asea Brown Boveri and the vice chairman's seat at Ericsson and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Country	PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURR.			
	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Australia	208.59	-0.7	18	9.8	7	4.00	172.64	1.6
Austria	165.51	0.0	11	6.3	14	1.91	146.99	13.3
Belgium	205.89	-0.7	17	-1.8	25	4.15	159.23	4.9
Brazil	162.25	3.2	1	17.6	2	2.18	296.89	20.3
Britain	232.40	1.4	4	0.8	22	4.08	226.30	2.8
Canada	163.51	1.2	8	10.2	6	2.34	161.82	10.4
Denmark	285.39	-0.3	14	2.3	19	1.90	236.50	8.7
Finland	187.10	-0.3	15	0.0	23	2.70	185.33	8.7
France	195.71	-0.3	13	9.1	10	3.02	158.61	15.2
Germany	165.02	0.3	10	0.8	21	1.90	130.83	7.4
Hong Kong	416.92	-1.3	20	7.5	11	3.41	414.06	7.6
Ireland	279.02	1.9	2	9.2	9	3.32	250.58	11.5
Italy	82.46	-0.9	19	11.9	4	2.26	96.08	10.0
Japan	157.21	-2.4	26	1.5	20	0.73	104.69	3.6
Malaysia	567.65	-2.0	25	17.0	3	1.59	543.66	14.6
Mexico	1,249.92	1.3	5	20.7	1	1.39	1,017.06	16.7
Netherlands	292.18	1.2	7	7.1	12	3.16	227.23	13.9
New Zealand	82.00	-0.5	16	2.9	18	4.34	63.01	-2.6
Norway	245.74	-1.3	22	6.3	15	2.37	218.50	10.2
Singapore	429.02	-1.6	24	5.4	17	1.37	277.84	4.7
South Africa	357.09	-1.4	23	-7.3	26	2.07	340.68	11.0
Spain	175.79	-0.0	12	6.4	13	3.27	169.89	11.8
Sweden	345.94	1.1	9	10.8	5	2.32	347.30	13.4
Switzerland	284.82	-1.3	21	-0.5	24	1.61	181.10	7.6
Thailand	184.18	1.2	6	9.5	8	1.81	180.44	9.7
United States	265.97	1.5	3	5.9	16	2.21	265.97	5.9

Composite Indices	PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS			
	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	207.70	0.4	3.4	3.05
Pacific Basin	170.06	-2.2	2.9	1.15
Europe/Pacific	185.63	-1.0	3.1	2.04
World	211.11	0.1	4.4	2.11

SWEDEN INDEX In U.S. dollars.

WORLD INDEX In U.S. dollars.

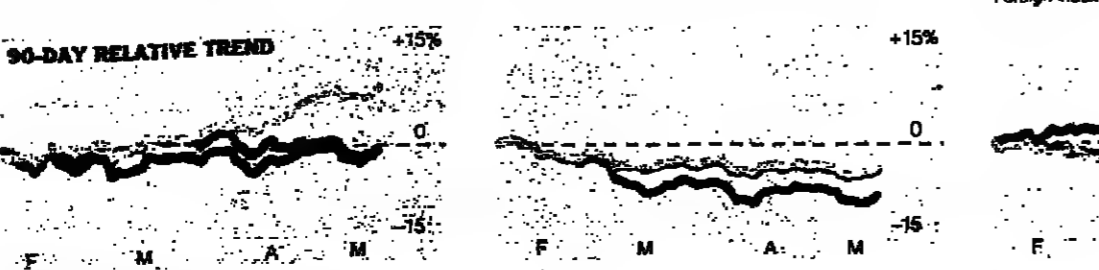
Exchange rates

	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	105.45	105.15	+0.29	86.74
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.5280	1.5271	+0.06	1.4475
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.3670	1.3652	+0.13	1.3520
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.5205	1.5050	+1.03	1.5660

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday, New York close.

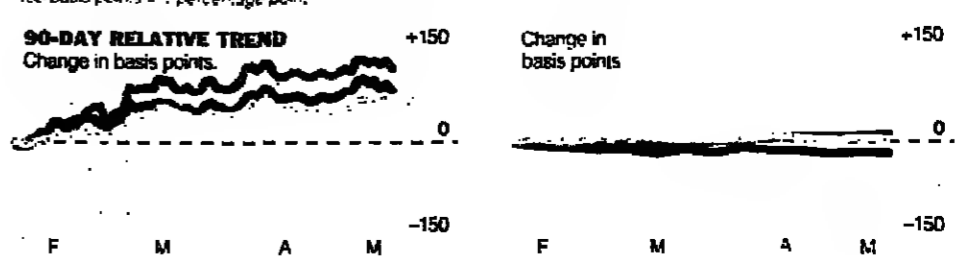
## May 6-10: The Easing of Inflation Fears Bolsters the Markets

DOMESTIC EQUITIES		DOMESTIC BONDS		AROUND THE WORLD	
<b>Broad market</b>	Up 1.63%	<b>Treasuries</b>	Up 1.13%	<b>European stocks</b>	Up 0.44%
S. & P. 500 index	652.09	Ryan Labs. Total Return	184.42	FT-Actuaries Europe	207.70
<b>Blue chips</b>	Up 0.73%	<b>Municipals</b>	Up 1.04%	<b>Asian stocks</b>	Down 2.15%
Dow 30 Industrials	5,518.14	Bond Buyer Index	112.31	FT-Actuaries Pacific Basin	170.06
<b>Small capitalization</b>	Up 1.24%	<b>Corporates</b>	Up 1.10%	<b>Gold</b>	Down 0.53%
Russell 2000 index	351.14	Memill Lynch Master index	791.31	New York cash price	\$392.00



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer Datasheet, Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report, Merrill Lynch, Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

YIELDS		OTHER INVESTMENTS	
<b>Long bonds</b>	6.92%	<b>Money market funds</b>	4.73%
30-year Treasuries	Down 19 basis pts.	Taxable average	Down 2 basis pts.
<b>Short bonds</b>	6.05%	<b>Bank C.D.'s</b>	4.86%
2-year Treasuries	Down 13 basis pts.	1-year small savers	Up 2 basis pts.
<b>Municipals</b>	6.11%	<b>Stocks</b>	2.22%
Bond Buyer index	Down 6 basis pts.	S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Down 3 b.p.



# The New York Times

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## Microscopic Killers

The Clean Air Act of 1970 — strengthened by President Carter in 1977 and by President Bush in 1990 — has dramatically improved the quality of America's air. Responding to tough Federal mandates, American science and industry have produced cleaner cars, cleaner power plants and cleaner fuels. Still, it is now abundantly clear that the regulatory noose was not drawn tightly enough. According to a new study by the Natural Resources Defense Council, tiny particles of airborne pollution that are not adequately controlled by current law cause 64,000 deaths nationwide every year. The environmental group says stricter regulation could save more than 4,000 lives annually in the New York metropolitan area alone. Earlier epidemiological studies, including a major survey by the American Cancer Society, had already caught the attention of Carol Browner, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. She is considering whether to issue new standards that would be strong enough to protect the public against these microscopic killers. The N.R.D.C. report gives urgency to her deliberations. The study identified the usual culprits associated with air pollution. Coal-fired power plants are the largest source of so-called "fine particle pollution." Diesel-burning trucks and buses, gasoline-powered cars, industrial boilers and even wood-burning stoves also contribute. In theory, the Clean Air Act sought to reduce emissions of all airborne microscopic particles under 10 microns in diameter (by comparison, a human hair is 100 microns in diameter). Of these, it

now appears, the most deadly are those smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter. They evade the body's natural defenses and lodge in the most fragile sections of the lungs, causing serious respiratory ailments and even cancer. Unfortunately, the regulatory standard devised by the E.P.A. to enforce the law — a standard that allows 50 micrograms of particulates per cubic meter of air — tends for complex reasons to ignore the particles with the greatest health risk. The N.R.D.C., therefore, recommends a tighter standard focusing on the smallest particles. The group said a Federal rule setting a limit of 10 micrograms would save about 56,000 lives a year. By itself, a stricter standard will not deliver cleaner air. But once it is in force, American science and industry will need to seek new ways of meeting it — cleaner fuels (more natural gas instead of coal, for instance), cleaner vehicles, more aggressive efforts to achieve energy efficiency. Industries that may have to make investments in new technologies and pollution controls are already complaining. The American Mining Association, for example, says the study is based on "junk science." Ms. Browner obviously needs to be certain that she is on very solid scientific footing before issuing the small particles as more deadly than bigger particles are relatively new and few. But as Ms. Browner well knows, industry has long responded defensively to any suggestion that it could do more to clean the air. These complaints should not slow her search for a fair regulatory remedy.

## The Annual China Brawl

Every year about this time, a donnybrook erupts in Washington over America's relations with China. The fight was shaping up as particularly intense this election year, but thanks to an unexpected congruence of views between Bill Clinton and Bob Dole, this year's action may help produce a sensible China policy. The immediate subject of debate is whether normal trade privileges should be extended to China for another year. But the broader issue is how Washington ought to manage the full range of relations with Beijing, China, already the world's most populous nation, is rapidly developing into a commercial and military power. Washington urgently needs a more coherent and consistent policy to encourage responsible behavior by China and to check reckless conduct like the recent Chinese effort to intimidate Taiwan. President Clinton and Senator Dole seem to agree that the denial of normal trade privileges is not the way to influence Chinese behavior on a host of diplomatic, arms control, human rights and commercial issues. They are right. Though many Republicans and Democrats in Congress believe a wholesale spike in tariffs would moderate China's conduct, a more nuanced and productive approach now seems workable. It would match specific Chinese misconduct with strong, targeted sanctions. The Clinton Administration has been moving in this direction after a long period of accepting in near silence China's misdeeds and violations of international agreements. The trade representative's office is now preparing a list of \$3 billion in tariff penalties that will be imposed unless China honors its commitment to stop the piracy of computer software, music and movies. Regrettably, the State Department on Friday

sidestepped Beijing's sale of nuclear weapons technology to Pakistan. Instead of imposing penalties against the Chinese companies that made the sale, the Administration accepted assurances from the Chinese Government that it was unaware of the transaction and would more rigorously enforce restrictions on the export of nuclear technology. Mr. Dole, while caustically dismissive of Mr. Clinton's handling of international affairs, outlined a China strategy of his own last week that was not a great deal different from the Administration's. Mr. Dole would renew normal trade relations, while penalizing Beijing for specific misconduct. It is essential to find the right balance between advancing American economic interests and using trade sanctions to influence Chinese behavior. Trade with China earns handsome profits for American companies and sustains jobs in betwixt-paid export industries. But it also strengthens a regime that abuses the rights of its people, bullies its neighbors and undermines America's arms control policies by selling missile and nuclear weapons components to other states. While China's trade with the United States undoubtedly encourages its economic development and the growth of private industries, there is little evidence that trade is fostering political liberalization there. Though America has the world's largest economy and provides most of China's hard-currency trading surplus, Washington's leverage is limited when it acts by itself. It should not have to do so. Containing nuclear weapons, protecting intellectual property and defending human rights are international interests. America alone should not have to bear the costs. But when international action is not possible, Washington has no choice but to apply tough but selective American sanctions.

### Editorial Notebook

## The Airbrush of Power

Most Americans are aware, if sometimes vaguely, that Franklin Roosevelt was stricken by polio in 1921 and was unable thereafter to stand unassisted. Yet there will be no visual reminder of this fact in the F.D.R. memorial due to be dedicated in Washington next spring. On the contrary, he is to be shown standing tall in one of three sculptures planned for the seven-acre site on the banks of the Potomac. This fiction, however benign, is being protested by the National Organization on Disability, whose chairman, Michael Deland, urges that at least one bronze image depict F.D.R. as he often was, in a wheelchair. Logic and sentiment support Mr. Deland. But alas, the leaden weight of tradition stands all too squarely behind the memorial commission's penchant for make-believe. Through the ages, rulers of every stripe, male and female, have sought to improve upon or alter nature. The Egyptians led the way. Ramses II was not content to show himself mowing down adversaries in scores of battle freezes. His artists had to depict him twice as big as everyone else. Going further, Queen Hatshepsut, the first great female ruler known to history, had herself replicated in stone with a false beard, thus visually changing her sex. Roman emperors and their wives were tidied up in marble and bronze, their faces deftly nipped and tucked on imperial coins. European rulers in the Middle Ages invoked theology to justify the lies of art. Every monarch, it was said, is at once mortal and incorporeal, so that in a higher realm all were immune to the blemishes of the flesh. On their death, an image was carved delineating their idealized features. We learn through written records, not portraits, of Richard III's crookback and Henry VIII's terminal corpulence. In art, Elizabeth I is always the same iconic virgin queen; in life, she banished mirrors from her

## Why Pretend F.D.R. Could Stand Unassisted?

palaces as her hair thinned and her cheeks hollowed. In the same spirit, Elizabeth II, who has turned 70, has firmly resisted suggestions that she permit an updating on coins of her youthful profile, as Queen Victoria did after her jubilee in 1887. By contrast, the Puritan regicide Oliver Cromwell is said to have told the artist Lely: "Flatter me not at all. But remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see me. Otherwise I will not pay a farthing for it." Yet this splendid story was printed long after Cromwell's death and may be apocryphal, according to his biographer, Antonia Fraser. More characteristic was Winston Churchill's response to an unflattering portrait by Graham Sutherland. He hid it away, Dorian Gray fashion. Some years later his widow, Clementine, apparently burned it. Presidential portraits in the White House are a study in illusionist brushwork. Richard Nixon resembles a scoutmaster. Lyndon Johnson everybody's kindly uncle, and John Kennedy a saintly maninee idol. Interestingly, a dark and gloomy portrait of Lincoln is tucked from sight in the Lincoln bedroom. It was painted in 1930 by Douglas Volk, whose father, Leonard, once sculpted Lincoln from life. The soo's haunting portrait, or a copy of it, turns up in Oliver Stone's film about Nixon, who at one point talks to the painting. Official art, in real life, rarely speaks truth to power. It would indeed be refreshing, even liberating, for the memorial to show F.D.R. as he was. According to Mr. Deland, who uses a wheelchair himself, only two photographs are known to survive showing Roosevelt in the same device. This is the result of an unwritten protective rule among White House photographers. Like the kings of old, and most sitting politicians today, F.D.R. wanted his incorporeal self to linger in posterity's memory. KARL E. MEYER

## Campus Crime Arises From a Moral Vacuum

To the Editor:  
Your May 5 and 6 front-page articles on campus discipline document the erosion of moral community on many university campuses. Yet in focusing on symptoms, you neglect to look for underlying causes. Student-life administrators at 50 colleges and universities provided information on their experience and perceptions of campus ethos to me for a study of campus discipline. In their responses I found no signs of callousness or hypocrisy. But I did find a high level of frustration with situations in which the college community calls for strict adherence to rules — against sexual assault, hazing, alcohol abuse and all the rest — even while undermining any means of enforcement by outuring an atmosphere of toleration and moral anomie. Neither courts nor students or parents today will accept the intrusive control over personal morality that once characterized college life. But that is no reason to abdicate all responsibility for students' moral life. Both faculty and student-life staff members have a duty to help young adults understand what it means to make responsible choices and form mature relationships. Until the underlying moral vacuum on campus begins to be filled, attempts to control irresponsible behavior will meet with limited success. DAVID A. HOEKEMA  
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 6, 1996  
The writer is academic dean at Calvin College.

physical and sexual assaults. Alcohol abuse has been allowed to exist at fraternities on many campuses under the protection of powerful alumni and a "see no evil, hear no evil" response by university officials. This denial can no longer be maintained in the face of documentation of serious harm to other students. Legal liability, actions are sure to accelerate, and the ensuing monetary remedies will bring change. HENRY WECSISLER  
Director, College Alcohol Study  
Harvard School of Public Health  
Boston, May 6, 1996

ly inclined to see themselves as invulnerable to danger. The motivation to change these structures should be reinforced by pressure from parents. Parents should not assume that their children are safe at college. Some of our daughters live on campuses where known rapists are protected from prosecution and allowed to continue to wander the dorms at night. Parents, as the paying customers of the universities, should investigate how crime is handled by their children's schools. LISA G. LERMAN  
Washington, May 8, 1996  
The writer is associate professor of law at the Catholic University of America.

To the Editor:  
Re your May 5 and 6 front-page articles on campus justice: Campus discipline should not be regarded as an alternative to prosecution but as an additional process whose purpose is not to enforce criminal law but to decide the consequences of a student's conduct — including criminal



conduct — to his matriculation. Just as campus courts cannot put people in jail, criminal courts cannot expel students from college. Many universities need to restructure their discipline systems to protect the "judges" from public relations or financial pressures. However, many institutions may tend to avoid change and cover up campus crime to protect their public images. And the students cannot be relied upon to demand protection; college students are developmental-

To the Editor:  
Your May 5 and 6 front-page articles on secretive judicial boards on campuses accurately portray the attitude many schools have regarding crime. In the name of easing victim stress, schools often favor expedience over fairness, meeting out punishments that draw little publicity. But the rights of alleged offenders are also regularly denied. Closed trials without active lawyers, rules of evidence or real cross-examination deny basic rights taken for granted by defendants in criminal courts. On campuses where victim sensitivity is high among administrators, it is the accused who often face false justice. PETER FREEMAN  
New York, May 6, 1996  
The writer is former editor in chief of The Columbia (University) Daily Spectator.

To the Editor:  
Re your May 5 and 6 front-page articles on campus justice: The parents of every woman in Butler County, Ohio, along with every woman at Miami (Ohio) University, should be shocked and terrified by the comments of John Holcomb, the county prosecutor. Referring to an unconscious, intoxicated woman raped by a Miami fraternity member after a party, Mr. Holcomb stated that "most people would ask themselves, 'Well, what did she think was going to happen?'" MATTHEW GROVES  
Chicago, May 8, 1996

## Why Is the Discredited 'Star Wars' Back?

To the Editor:  
William Safire (column, May 9) tries to reanimate the corpse of "Star Wars," the proposed ballistic missile defense system. This system cannot be tested in conditions of use. Because of its mission, it has to be run by computers, and their requirements would be the most complex ever. Yet no computer system of even modest complexity has been considered reliable without extensive testing in conditions of use. In sum, this would be a very costly system that could never be trusted to do what it was designed to do. Federal authorities, knowing this logic, would distrust the system. Enemies would overestimate its capabilities. And an endless arms race would result, as the Office of Technology Assessment noted 10 years ago. "Star Wars" is more than a bad idea. It is an embarrassment, a fetid at the heart of our science and technology policy. GARY CHAPMAN  
Austin, Tex., May 9, 1996  
The writer is director of the 21st Century Project at the L.B.J. School of Public Affairs, University of Texas.

tiative, the proposed ballistic missile defense system: In November 1988, as a member of the Helsinki Commission, I was in Moscow to discuss human rights with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. To show that glasnost was working, Mr. Gorbachev allowed us to meet with dissidents wishing to emigrate. One, a photographer, approached me, jabbed his forefinger into my ribs and with a penetrating look said, "Keep S.D.L.I." Why did he say that? His answer: "The Soviet Union will split apart. Many thousands of nuclear missiles will still exist, but they'll be all over the place... Missiles may fly, and some may fly at you. Keep S.D.L.I." Last October, on a tour of our big air defense system in the Colorado mountains, I asked the colonel briefing us what his operation could do if it got word a missile was on its way toward New York other than phone the Mayor to say goodbye. He said, "That's about all we could do, sir." That's why I agree with Mr. Safire. It is unconscionable to leave our cities vulnerable to nuclear blackmail. President Clinton is wrong to oppose efforts to develop a system to protect them. LOUIS F. LAUN  
Chappaqua, N.Y., May 9, 1996

To the Editor:  
Re William Safire's May 9 column supporting the Strategic Defense Initiative.

## Wisconsin Welfare Plan Is Not a Good Model

To the Editor:  
While "Wisconsin's Bold, Risky Welfare Plan" would extend health and child-care subsidies to the working poor (editorial, May 3), the plan's treatment of welfare recipients is a case of pouring old wine into a new bottle: a combination of workfare and benefit cuts. The plan is based on an assumption that only 15 percent of recipients will find work. An additional 10 percent will be placed in subsidized jobs. The remaining 75 percent will be expected to perform community service at \$3.19 or \$2.93 an hour. A quarter of welfare recipients will lose money under the plan. Forcing mothers to perform community service for amounts below the minimum wage is not a model any state should emulate. It will not help recipients get jobs. The vast majority will only face more difficulties in holding their families together. MATTHEW DILLER  
New York, May 8, 1996

working families, not just those being assisted. To meet this need, we are tripling the amount spent on child care. All families who qualify will be required to pay part of their child care expenses based on income. To help families make the transition from welfare to work, we have created a less expensive level of child care. Our plan addresses what many welfare parents have told us: they want the people they trust — mothers, grandparents, friends — caring for their children. All providers must meet health and safety standards and pass criminal background checks. Wisconsin has a strong tradition of caring for children. Our plan, of which you say (editorial, May 3) "there is much to admire," is a case in point. J. JEAN ROGERS  
Economic Support Administrator  
Dept. of Health and Social Services  
Madison, Wis., May 8, 1996

## Guaranteed Child Care

To the Editor:  
Harriet Brown (Op-Ed, May 7) is off base. Our Wisconsin works plan will replace the failed welfare policies of the last 60 years. And it guarantees child care to all low-income

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## Why Dole Voted No On '94 Crime Bill

To the Editor:  
A May 8 front-page article says Senator Bob Dole voted against President Clinton's 1994 crime bill because it contained a ban on assault weapons. In fact, Mr. Dole voted for the toughest possible crime bill, not the bloated, soft-on-crime bill that emerged from the Democrat-controlled Congress. In a letter to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Dole and four colleagues said they would support the bill if it included several tough-on-crime improvements, none of which involved the ban on assault weapons. Senator Dole sought the following: stripping \$5 billion in pork-barrel spending and using the savings to help state and local law enforcement; restoring mandatory minimum penalties for those using a gun in the commission of a crime or selling drugs to children; increasing funds for state prisons and conditioning part of that on the adoption of truth-in-sentencing laws for first-time violent offenders, among other things. Regrettably, Mr. Clinton and his Congressional allies refused to accept the most significant of these improvements. As a result, Mr. Dole had no choice but to oppose the bill. CLARKSON HINE  
Washington, May 8, 1996  
The writer is press secretary to Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader.

To the Editor:  
If Senator Bob Dole wants to win women's votes (front page, May 8), he can start by disclaiming the demand of Senator Orrin G. Hatch, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that Judge Betty B. Fletcher take semi-retired status on the Federal Appeals Court before he will consider her son for a judgeship. Inasmuch as Senator Hatch had no "principled thing" in confirming two brothers to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1992, his logic seems not to be gender neutral. Now is the time for Senator Dole to affirm that "principled things" should not be invoked against women only and that the time has come for women to get equal treatment. JEAN L. HENNESSEY  
Hanover, N.H., May 9, 1996

## Einstein's Pecs

To the Editor:  
Russell Baker (column, May 4) asks, "Did Albert Einstein look like a man who was in shape?" According to Richard Rhodes, the author of "The Making of the Atomic Bomb," the answer is yes. He quotes C. P. Snow, who visited Einstein in 1937 at his summer home on the North Fork of Long Island: "What did surprise me from his physique. He had come in from sailing and was wearing nothing but a pair of shorts. It was a massive body, very heavily muscled, and he was running to fat round the midriff and in the upper arms, rather like a footballer in middle age, but he was an unusually springy man." The great physicist was, then 58 years old. MARSHALL DE BRUEL  
East Hampton, L.I., May 5, 1996

# Living on Mother's Prayer

By August Wilson

In my play "Seven Guitars," near the end of the second act as the characters are preparing to go to the Mother's Day dance at the local blues club, Red Carter is offered his choice of a red or white carnation that Vera has made out of crepe paper. He replies: "I need me a red flower. My mother's still living. Even as I know it got to come to the day I wear a white flower, I hope it ain't no time soon."

When I was a child growing up in Pittsburgh during the 1950's, Mother's Day was rivaled only by Easter as an occasion to sport your finest baberdashery. Like Easter, it was also an obligatory church day, and as my sisters and I would leave the house we would each be wearing a red crepe paper carnation made by a family friend, Baby Dear, who would sell them on the street corners and in the local bars and taverns, as it was the custom to wear either a red or white carnation — red if your mother was alive and white if she was dead.

It was mostly the adults who wore the white flowers, though occasionally we would see someone our age wearing one, and that marked them with a mysterious and unfathomable condition that we would come to know and understand many years later. In those days, we could only try and imagine a world without the personal reference of a history and anthropology that our mother provided.

Of all human relations, that of a mother and child is the most primary, the most fundamental. It is also sometimes the most complicated and is often, given the nature of human life, an embattled relationship.

Nevertheless, it is only when you encounter a world that does not contain your mother that you begin to fully comprehend the idea of loss and the huge and irrevocable absence that death occasions.

Like Red Carter, I knew it would come to the day, Mother's Day 1983, when my brothers and sisters and I would wear a white flower for the first time. It is a rite of passage, daunting and profound, a moment of clarity in which the responsibility of your life is fully thrust into your hands. Up until that moment, whether you knew it or not, you had been, as the gospel song puts it, "living on mother's prayer."

A world without the shelter and sustenance of mother's prayer is, when you first encounter it, an alien

August Wilson's most recent play is "Seven Guitars."

place. It is a world in which all the known references are dismantled and the cartographers labor day and night redrawing the maps. It is a world in which you are lost, like Hansel, in what D. H. Lawrence called the "dark forest of the soul," where you battle for light and clarity while looking for sharp and good directions.

It is tempting to reinvent and re-imagine my mother in order to create an angelic portrait as a way of honoring her. My mother was far from perfect; in truth, she was a fiercely independent and stubborn woman, full of contradictions, who embraced life with the quiet exuberance of one who realized it was all tenuous but suspect, and that it was worthy of the highest celebration and the most passionate observation.

Hers was a world with a rigid and well-defined moral compass that in-

A world without that shelter is an alien place.

formed you of the innate difference between right and wrong. It was difficult, if not impossible, to get the two confused. Two wrongs did not make a right, and right was right and did not wrong anyone.

There is an often repeated story in my family of my mother's refusal to accept a second-hand washing machine in place of the brand new one she had won in a contest. Although her friends urged her to accept it — even a second-hand washing machine would have made her work easier — she understood that to accept less than what she deserved would be to agree with the contest sponsors' view of her as a simple Negro woman without a moral personality with whom they did not have to deal fairly.

As she observed, "Something is not always better than nothing." She would rather have had her dignity than to have traded it for such a small thing.

So much of who I am and the manner of man that I have become is because of who she was. If I am careful and respectful, committed and capable of harnessing turbulent passions, it is because she was given to exhibiting the same qualities in ways that were both impressive and natural.

She believed in herself and her negotiations with the world were conducted with a firm and uncompromising sense of her own spiritual worth, which often placed her in a position of advantage, because she counted herself in the equation and

refused to be counted out.



Vivienne Buchanan

black life in the South, and coming North she was hopeful and willing to engage America on its own terms and its moral obligation to live up to the words of its creed so as not to make a mockery of its ideals. That was her contract with the society in which she lived.

She believed in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution and its guarantees of security in your home and of your person, its guarantees of liberty and an unencumbered pursuit of happiness. She believed in an America willing to take advantage of all of its human potential.

It was better to be hopeful than hopeless, and she was constantly refreshing that hope so that it would not go sour on her children. To that end, she threw herself into the

breach between the practice of the America she knew and the ideals of the Founding Fathers, and urged all of her children to accept nothing less than the full measure of their meaning.

Arriving in Pittsburgh that first day in 1937, my mother did not know what lay ahead of her. She did not know she would find love and six children and a way to live her life dedicated to their prosperity and growth. She knew and taught that we all have our hands in the soup, that we all make the music play just so, that we can make of our lives what we will.

She found and embraced the landscape of motherhood, and in that landscape, bristling with ripe beckoning, temperate climate and sweet water, as a point of arrival and departure, she gave up the ghost — and the world is just as sure as that. □

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## Liberties MAUREEN DOWD One Incumbent Too Many

WASHINGTON Republicans mutter about Bob Dole being unelectable, Bob Dole losing so badly he wrecks the party, and Bob Dole running a confoundingly bad campaign.

That's all on the record. So you can imagine how gruesome it gets when big shots whisper what they really think.

"It's over," says one. "We have to focus on the House and Senate." "Can you picture Bob Dole's Inauguration?" asks another.

"A leopard can't change his spots," sighs a third.

Haley Barbour is trying to impose loyalty, but the party's monolithic front of the 80's has dissolved into freelancing — moderate pessimists vs. radical pessimists, pro-choice pessimists vs. no-choice pessimists.

As Mr. Dole displays his parliamentary wizardry devising ingenious forms of gridlock, his party is durbounded, hung over from their Contract High. Mr. Dole accuses Mr. Clinton of weak leadership, while his own campaign grasps at meaningless little causes like the gas tax.

"There's anarchy in the house because there's no parent at the table," moans a Bush White House veteran.

Newt Gingrich says Mr. Dole is so emotionally reserved that he finds selling himself "almost undignified." At Gallaudet University for the deaf on Friday, Mr. Dole put aside personal remarks about being tested by injury. Instead, he offered a weirdly self-aware metaphor: "Someone once said that commencement speakers are like a body at a funeral. You can't hold the ceremony without one, but nobody expects you to say very much."

Just as Bill Clinton only seems able

### Wake-up call or wake?

to govern by running, so Bob Dole only seems able to run by governing, or trying to govern. These days, his control of the Senate is distracted by his grander dreams.

The prospect of an electoral hanging concentrates Mr. Clinton's mind, but it strangely diffuses Mr. Dole's.

The majority leader is fluent in the arcane language of cloture and second-degree amendments, but he has yet to answer the basic question: What do you believe? (The question for Mr. Clinton, of course, is: Is there anything you don't believe?)

The incompetence that characterized Mr. Clinton's style of government has vanished before the competence that characterizes Mr. Clinton's style of politics. And the precise opposite is true of Mr. Dole.

Time magazine described a call between Mr. Dole and top G.O.P. fundraisers. "Dole plunged into legislative proposals and subclauses. No good, said the donor. What was he for? A long and pained silence followed."

The moneybags had not stumbled upon a tactical problem, but a cognitive one. After four national campaigns, Mr. Dole still does not know.

Speaking to Republican women, he excitedly reported that he had maneuvered Ted Kennedy so that he might be forced to filibuster himself. Even Republican women might not wish that on Mr. Kennedy.

When Mr. Dole asked voters which candidate they would trust to watch their children, it backfired. Perhaps fearing that Mr. Dole would force the kiddies to look at the Sunday talk shows, voters told The Washington Post they preferred the President as guardian, 56 percent to 20 percent.

When Mr. Clinton followed up by asking, if you ordered pizza, "Who would you trust to choose the topping?" a CNN poll pronounced the President the winner by a similar margin. (Owed, no doubt, to the certainty that the President would order a large with everything.)

Dick Morris says he wants Mr. Clinton to run as pope, rather than President, promoting school uniforms and discouraging teen-age pregnancy and domestic violence and kids' smoking or watching naughty TV.

Republicans know that Mr. Clinton's moral pedestal might be a little shaky, but they are too disorganized to grab the high ground.

"If we don't seize on same-sex marriages, then we don't deserve to win," says the former Bush aide. "Partial-birth abortions were a missed opportunity. We could have made infanticide a household word."

On Friday, Mr. Dole and advisers were still fretting over what to say for a Saturday speech billed as a major address on crime. The Republicans, unclear on crime!

They seem eager to get through this Last Hurrah and move on to John Kasich and the next generation.

The Protean President has changed so much he now seems to represent change, leaving Bob Dole in the George Bush role of tired incumbent.

## Victory First, Family Feud Later

By Lyn Nofziger

WASHINGTON Toward the end of his second term as President, Dwight D. Eisenhower called Republicans "the party of the open door" and welcomed anyone who wished to enter.

In 1966, while running for Governor of California, Ronald Reagan laid down the 11th commandment: Thou shalt not speak ill of another Republican.

In 1989, chairman Lee Atwater declared that George Bush can pin his loss to Bill Clinton in 1992 not only on a poorly run

campaign but also on a fractured party, which his Administration and campaign never made any effort to unify.

His lone opponent in the 1992 primaries, Patrick J. Buchanan, was ostracized because, in the words of Samuel Skinner, the White House chief of staff, he said "mean things" about the President.

Mr. Skinner and other aides forgot, if they ever knew, a basic rule of politics: The purpose of running for office is to win. If a candidate does not put winning first, he is betraying his supporters and does not deserve to win. The time to get even with enemies, if that is your intention, is after you're in office.

As an individual, Mr. Buchanan was not important in 1992 and is not important in 1996. But his approximately three million supporters were and are. Senator Bob Dole cannot beat President Clinton unless he successfully woos the Buchanan voters without driving away moderates.

Some Washington pundits say Mr. Buchanan does not matter, that his supporters have no place to go. They are wrong. The Buchanans can stay home, vote for a third-party candidate or vote in protest for President Clinton. If even a third of them

### Republicans need to make peace with Buchanan.

campaign but also on a fractured party, which his Administration and campaign never made any effort to unify. His lone opponent in the 1992 primaries, Patrick J. Buchanan, was ostracized because, in the words of Samuel Skinner, the White House chief of staff, he said "mean things" about the President.

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### Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

## Waiting for the Wild Card

### Israelis can choose peace or paralysis.

TEL AVIV The campaign opened last week for the most fateful election in Israel's history. With three weeks to go before the voting, the race between Labor's Shimon Peres and the Likud's Bibi Netanyahu is so close that even Herzi Lifshitz, one of Israel's leading astrologers, declared: "Tell me I'm a rotten astrologer, but what can I tell you, I haven't got a clue what's going to happen. I've never had this before. I don't see either Peres or Bibi as prime minister."

Well, either Mr. Peres or Mr. Netanyahu will be Israel's next prime minister. And while you can't predict which, you can predict the political consequences of either man's victory. You see, the reason this election is so fateful is not because Israelis are choosing between two starkly different visions for the future. They are choosing between two starkly different visions of the present. For the first time, Israel has Palestinian partners for peace. It has a broad peace process unfolding, right now, with the Arab world. This is it. This is peace, with all its wars and rewards. And because it has all happened since the last Israeli election, this is the first time Israelis will get to vote on it, and

how they vote will have real consequences on the ground in real time.

That's why most of the election commercials involve Mr. Peres and Mr. Netanyahu trying to define the present, not the future. Likud commercials flash scenes of recent bus bombings, while Mr. Netanyahu somberly reminds Israelis they must fear walking the streets. The present is a nightmare, suggests Mr. Netanyahu, and I will make it right. Mr. Peres's commercials show booming Israeli factories, smiling Israeli youth traveling the world and Israeli yuppies driving a yellow convertible, all thanks to economic growth brought on by peace. The present is good, Mr. Peres says, so let me finish the process that got us here.

What will tip the voting? There are many little issues, but I believe the key to this election is the fact, as veteran Israeli pollster Hanoth Smith

puts it, "that 60 percent of Israelis consistently answer yes when asked whether they want the peace process begun by Yitzhak Rabin to continue." From the very first handshake there has been an Israeli silent majority for this process, sometimes grudging, sometimes wary, but always present, and that explains how the peace has come so far, despite the terrorism. With each terrorist incident that majority dips, but then it always bounces back, says Mr. Smith.

That is why the real electoral wild card is whether some terrorist incident occurs in the next three weeks. Without one, Mr. Peres, who now leads by five percentage points, will be hard to beat. With one, Mr. Netanyahu will be hard to beat. No wonder everyone here talks about "The bomb" and when it might go off. Israel Radio opened its broadcast the other day on a simple note that every listener understood: "Nothing has happened, yet."

Because Mr. Netanyahu's own polls tell him that Israelis want there to be a peace process, he has tried to attract floating centrist votes by stressing that he will not abandon the Oslo peace accords. He has downplayed his party's platform, which calls for

expanding Jewish settlements, closing down Palestinian offices in Jerusalem, keeping all of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights under Israeli rule and preventing a Palestinian state in the West Bank. Of course all those things, if implemented, would destroy the peace. That is why I believe Mr. Netanyahu's coalition can only hold up to Election Day. If he implements his party platform after that, he will find that he has no Palestinian partners, and he will blow up the peace process. If he doesn't implement his party platform, he will find he has few Likud partners, and he will blow up his own party.

Mr. Peres has things much easier. If he wins, everyone will know why. He will have a mandate to continue the peace process to its logical conclusion.

So let us not mince words. A Netanyahu victory, at this time when so much has been accomplished between Israel and the Palestinians but when so much still needs to be done, would be a disaster. His party will not let him push the peace process forward and the Israeli silent majority will not let him unravel it entirely. So the result will be paralysis, a dangerous paralysis, and you don't need an astrologer to see that. □



# Provocation reduces murder to manslaughter

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before the president, Justice Aharon Barak, and Justices Elyahu Mazza and Dalia Dorner, in the matter of Maurice Azuelos, appellant, versus the State of Israel, respondent (C.A. 3077/92).

LAW REPORT  
ASHER FELIX LANDAU

**M**AURICE Azuelos and his wife Sara, who were married for many years, became friendly with their neighbors, Eliahu and Shoshana Ankova. At a certain point, Azuelos suspected his wife and Eliahu Ankova of being romantically involved, but she denied any such relationship.

In about January 1991, when Sara Azuelos had not returned home by midnight, Azuelos found her with Ankova in the latter's home. He was angry with her and his suspicions became stronger, although Ankova (and his wife too) denied that any intimate relationship had developed.

Azuelos then asked his wife to stop visiting the Ankovas. She refused, claiming she had to help Ankova, for payment, in preparing jewelry. She also pointed out that Ankova's wife, their children, and other children were often home when she visited there.

Azuelos nevertheless persisted in his demand that she stop her visits, and she then asked for a divorce. This request strengthened his suspicions, and he left his home and went to live with his mother. His wife sued for divorce, and he sued for a reconciliation. Their relationship, however, deteriorated steadily.

On the night of June 12, 1991, Azuelos went to his home, but his wife was not there. He then went to the Ankovas' home. Ankova's car was not there, so he drove around the neighborhood looking for her. Shortly after midnight he returned to the Ankova's home, and saw her sitting alone in Ankova's car.

He questioned her about her behavior, but she waited until Ankova returned. The two men quarreled and cursed each other. Azuelos said Ankova had ruined his family and threatened to kill him. He then went away, and Ankova started his car and drove with Azuelos's wife up the street. They passed Azuelos, but later

turned around and stopped opposite him. Ankova took hold of Azuelos's wife, embraced her, kissed her on the mouth, and said to Azuelos, "this is the truth - go take a running jump!"

Azuelos saw red. He took his revolver, for which he had a license and which he usually carried with him, cocked it, and fired into the car, killing both occupants.

He surrendered to the police and was charged in the Nazareth District Court with murder. He pleaded provocation and submitted he was guilty only of manslaughter. However, he was convicted of murder and sentenced to two terms of life imprisonment. He then appealed to the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE BARAK delivered the judgment of the court. Section 300(2) of the Penal Law of 1977, he said, defined murder as, inter alia, causing the death of any person with premeditation. Under section 301(a) premeditation was presumed if the defendant resolved to kill the deceased and did so "without immediate provocation in circumstances in which he was able to think and realize the result of his actions, and after having prepared himself to kill him or after having prepared the instrument with which he killed him."

It was for the prosecution, he continued, to prove the absence of provocation, and the precedents recognized two tests for gauging this factor. The subjective test inquired whether the provocation actually influenced the defendant to the extent of losing his self-control, causing him to act without thinking of the consequences.

The objective test required the court to form a theoretical opinion as to whether the average person, in the defendant's situation, would have lost control and committed the fatal act.

The subjective test created difficulties, but all agreed that provocation close to the fatal act negated the criminal intent necessary for murder, even if the defendant intended to kill.

The objective test had been

severely criticized, and was now unacceptable in most countries, including England, from which it was introduced into our law. The court had previously ruled that it was too entrenched in Israel to be reconsidered. He was prepared to do so in this case.

The District Court, he said, applied both tests and ruled against Azuelos in each of them. It was clear, it held, that the embrace and kiss in the car did not surprise him in the least - he had left his home six months earlier because of his wife's conduct, he had accused her in the Rabbinical Court, and had threatened to kill Ankova a few moments before doing so. It was also clear, it held, that most people would not have acted in the same way in his situation. He disagreed with both conclusions, the president continued. It was true Azuelos suspected his wife, but both she and the neighbors denied it. He did not know what to believe for a long time, but then the truth was thrown in his face with the embrace, the kiss, and the insult. He acted spontaneously, without self-control. The subjective test, therefore, worked in his favor.

The same applied, he said, to the objective test. The circumstances in the present case were exceptional. Ankova and Azuelos's wife spoke with him and then drove off. They then returned deliberately with the sole and clear intention of demonstrating to him, visually and audibly, that his suspicions were true.

Any ordinary person, in the same situation, would have reacted as he did, spontaneously, and without self-control. The result was, therefore, he concluded, that Azuelos had acted under "immediate provocation."

For the above reasons the appeal was allowed, Azuelos's convictions for murder were set aside, and he was convicted of manslaughter. The case was remitted to the District Court to pass sentence afresh.

Arye Licht appeared for Azuelos, and Micky Cheskin, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the State. The judgment was delivered on April 21, 1996. Note: The court file reference in last week's report should have read "H.C.6679/95," and not as printed.

# Animal stars have rights, too

**A** STUNT man rode a horse off a 20-meter cliff into white water. The stunt man survived. The horse did not.

The public outcry was such that the AHA established an office in Hollywood the following year and worked out an agreement with the Motion Picture Association of America. It required that the AHA be consulted on all filmmaking involving animals and an AHA rep supervise all animal shots.

That worked for more than a quarter century until, in 1966, the agreement was dissolved. After that AHA often was harassed, sometimes at gunpoint, from sets involving animals.

Then, in 1979, in the making of a movie called *Heaven's Gate*, a horse was blown up.

AHA organized a national boycott of the film and public outrage led to the reinstatement of the AHA's authority in the 1980 Actors-Producers Collective Bargaining agreement. That agreement continues today.

"We were on 411 sets last year, and at 102 sets last month alone," said Jim Moore of the AHA's Los Angeles office.

With animal-robotic technology, Moore said, "You have electronic animals that look and move exactly like real animals and digitally produced animal effects." A major advancement in safety for the animal actors.

"That really makes our job easier. You don't have the elephant thrown out of the plane," as in the had old days, he said, but you can still have an elephant-parachute scene. Anyone who saw *Operation Dumbo Drop* saw an animal-robotic elephant float through the sky.

The AHA's mission is that no creature should be harmed for the sake of entertainment. Its reps take seriously the words "no creature" - lions and tigers, hugs to bears, dogs and horses, big elephants to little cockroaches, no exceptions.

AHA rep Nan Stuart's beat is the Rocky Mountain region, where photogenic creatures abound. Her office is in Denver. She has been passionate about animal welfare all her life. She loves dogs and has two golden retrievers.

Out in filmworld's trenches, when the trenches are in the Rocky Mountain area, Stuart is there.

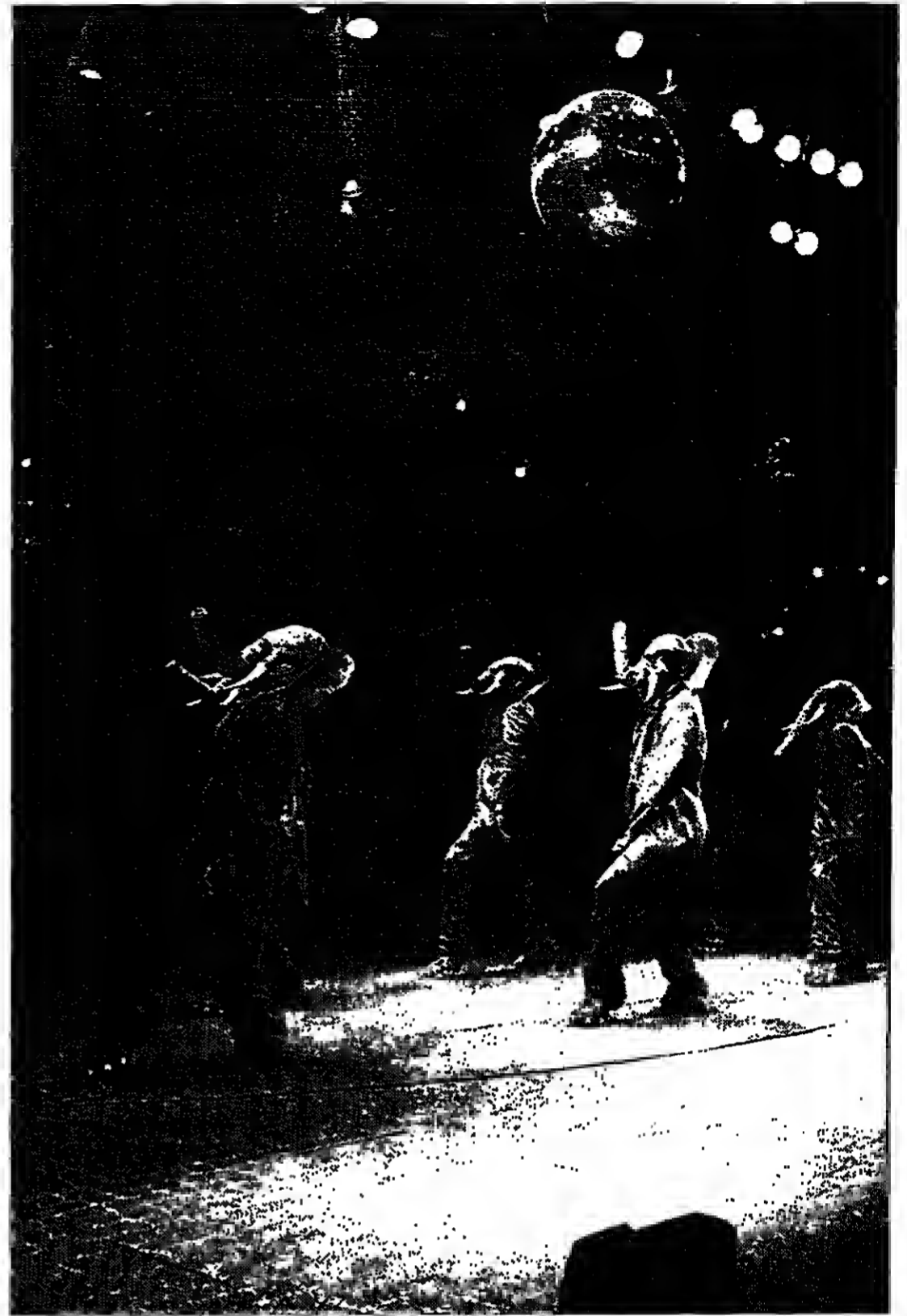
"A lot of times the directors want the animal to do something it can't possibly do - like having a bear topple over backwards," she says. "A bear doesn't fall backwards." If a director should direct someone to make a bear fall backward... Cut! No backward-falling bears.

No tripping of horses, either. Falling horses for Western movie action scenes are no longer allowed.

If you look closely at horses that fall in the movies today, Stuart says, you will see the same six or eight horses in most of the movies. It's a stunt, and safe. Those horses are specially trained.

Some of the human stars Stuart has worked with include Mel Gibson, Meryl Streep, Kevin Bacon, Tommy Lee Jones and Bill Murray. She gives them an excellent grade for working with animals.

"The animal usually gets the scene right the first or second time," she says. "The human



If real elephants cannot disco dance, then humans in elephant costumes will have to do. Here, a scene from 'The Tall Guy.'

actor usually takes longer. Then the animal becomes bored or tired." (The exotics, as she calls them, such as jungle cats and bears, have an even shorter attention span.) That is when Stuart keeps an even closer watch for stress in the animal.

"You watch their eyes, ears, their whole body language. Elephants will sway back and forth when they're bored. The big cats become irritable," she said.

How far will an AHA rep go to protect all creatures great and small?

Jim Moore of Los Angeles recalls a recent filming in which 50 trout were used for one scene and were on the set three to four days.

"The rep was making sure the water was changed and kept at the proper temperature," he said. "When the shooting was finished, the producer rolled in his barbecue pits for a fish fry. We didn't allow that."

Same even goes for cockroaches.

"You walk onto the set with 10,000 cockroaches, you walk out with 10,000 cockroaches," Moore said.

AHA's role in filmmaking begins with the scripts. Months before any shooting begins, AHA coordinates with producers on how to achieve the animal effect they seek without harming the animals.

American filmmaking has

become pretty humane, according to the AHA. The same, however, can't be said for some foreign films.

According to the AHA, in the filming of *Apocalypse Now* in the Philippines, a water buffalo was hacked to pieces.

In the movie *Patton*, filmed in Italy, two donkeys were shot to death on the set.

(AP)

# Scientists say experiments on pigs are kosher

**S**CIENTISTS have known for a long time that when it comes to studying some of the important systems of the human body, the pig is the best laboratory animal for this purpose.

Let's face it, we humans have a closer resemblance to pigs than we do to most other animals and when it comes to our digestive systems we are a lot more like pigs than we are like chimpanzees or other primates.

Add to this that while orangutans and chimpanzees or gorillas, in fact even lower monkeys, are rare and expensive, pigs are not.

For this reason a lot of time and effort has been spent on the production of the; by now common, mini-pigs and they have been successful.

But now British scientists and animal rights activists have squared off for a new round of battles in the long-standing war between those who see some types of animal exploitation as a solution for pressing human problems and those who say that the utilization of animals for human needs is immoral.

Some environmental groups are also now backing the animal rights groups. This time the controversy centers around Astrid, the first transgenic pig. When Astrid was no more than a fertilized ovum, her cells were injected with human DNA in the hope that Astrid's genetic make-up would be close

enough to the human to create immunological compatibility. This would allow organ transplants into humans that would be less likely to be rejected by the human body.

Astrid, a "test-tube baby" piglet, was born in December four years ago and now she is a healthy young sow. Tests conducted so far show that the "pig with the human heart" - as she has been dubbed by the British press - may well be living up to the expectations of the scientists who produced her. She is fertile and her offspring are also carrying human DNA.

"There is no doubt," said scientists working at a secret location in Cambridgeshire in England, "that transgenic pigs are far more compatible with humans than are ordinary pigs. The factor of hyper-acute rejection seems to be absent and that is a serious factor."

However, the value of perfusion tests, which are the only tests done so far, wherein human blood is perfused through the heart of the donor animal, are limited in their scope and no one will really know the full results until the time comes when they can actually attempt a transplant.

This, it now appears, will happen later this year when a liver and a heart from one of Astrid's progeny will be experimentally transplanted into a human recipient.

Because of the acute shortage of donor organs throughout the world, surgeons dream of xenotransplantation producing a range of transgenic animals for transplants and for treatment.

This is particularly true since the use of embryonic human tissue is so controversial, even though it is extremely promising in the treatment (or even cure) of several diseases, including Parkinson's disease and juvenile diabetes.

But the use of transgenic animals is only marginally less controversial. So vociferously have animal rights activists opposed this new step that Astrid's location is being kept secret and those who created her maintain unlisted telephone numbers and have adopted precautions for the protection of themselves and their families.

British environmentalists, while less outspoken on the issue, feel that transgenic animals might somehow enter into the biotope occupied by other animals and pollute the native gene banks. Their objection is not to Astrid, per se, but to bio-engineered species in general.

One thing of interest here is that no one has yet reported the reaction of the rabbinate or the Islamic authorities to the idea of such transplants, but it can be safely predicted that they will soon have something to say about the matter.

HEADS N TAILS  
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

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In these times you cannot AFFORD to be without THE JERUSALEM POST

## THE THIRD ANNUAL TANTUR CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND CULTURE

May 14 - 16, 1996  
Women of Faith in Culture and Society (Christian, Druze, Jewish and Muslim)  
Co-sponsored by Tantur in cooperation with The Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Swedish Church Mission

PUBLIC EVENTS (in English)

Tuesday, May 14

2:00 p.m. - Women's Stories of Faith (In dance and drama)  
Martha Ann Kirk - Professor of Religious Studies, San Antonio, Texas

4:00 p.m. - Lectures: Two Women Look Again at the Creation Stories  
Koran: Amra Bone, teacher, Westhill College, Birmingham, England  
Bible: Inat Ramon, Rabbi, Jerusalem

7:30 p.m. - How State and Religious Concepts of Personal Law Affect Women  
Panel of three lawyers:  
Kametha Jadan, Haifa  
Hannan Bakri Rayyan, Women's Legal Aid, Jerusalem  
Susan Weiss, Jerusalem

Wednesday, May 15

4:00 p.m. - Keynote Lecture: Middle East Feminism and Women of Faith - Is This a Contradiction in Terms?  
Amal T. Ibraheem, Chief Editor, Middle East Foundation, Cairo

Thursday, May 16

4:00 p.m. - Panel: Women of Faith in Leadership and Decision-Making Roles - Perspectives from Three Religions  
Amal Darwish, Center for Women, Acre  
Rivka Lubitch, teacher, Nir Etzion to be announced

Tantur Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies is located at the corner of Harosmarin St. to Gilo and just north of the Bethlehem checkpoint. From Jerusalem, go south on Hebron Road and turn right onto Harosmarin St. and left into the Tantur Gate for parking. Bus 30 stops at the gate. Bus 31 stops nearby.

Concurrent meetings are being held on these same days for an already selected group of women from the four religious traditions. Public events are open to the general public without charge. Dinner is available on Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. (charge made). For more information, contact the Tantur office, P.O. Box 19556, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-760911, Fax. 02-760914.

05-57073

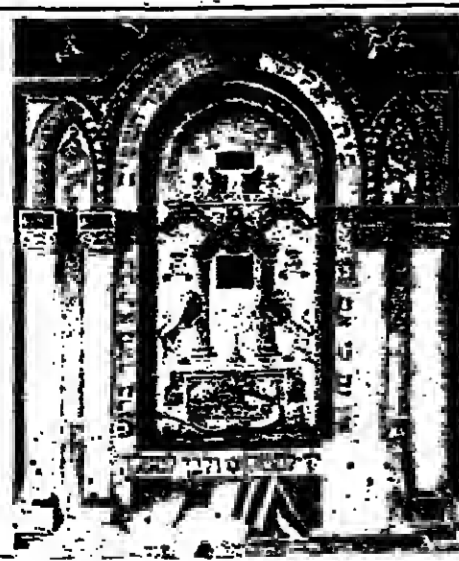
## And I Shall Dwell Among Them

Historic Synagogues of the World  
Photographs and commentary by Neil Folberg

For the last three years Neil Folberg, a former student of Ansel Adams, has travelled the world, visiting Jewish communities past and present and photographing both grand-scale and modest synagogues, in places ranging from India to the Czech Republic, to Israel, the American South and the Caribbean. An essay by Yom Tov Assis focuses on the social and cultural history of the Jews, and Neil Folberg's first-person account of his photographs accompanies each of the chapters, which are divided into geographic regions. A superb full color album, it provides a vibrant window onto the Jewish cultural past.

Published by Steingatzky.

JP Price: NIS 125 plus NIS 7 for mailing in Israel.



To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000  
Please send me 'And I Shall Dwell Among Them'. Enclosed is my check payable to The Jerusalem Post, or credit card details.

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יום ירושלים  
ARTS & CRAFTS FAIR  
Judaica, calligraphy, ceramics, paintings, wood carving, and much more!  
Thursday, May 16  
2-7 p.m.  
Admission Free!  
Center for Conservative Judaism  
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TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY  
THE AWARDING OF  
THE CELIA AND MARCOS MAUS ANNUAL PRIZES  
IN COMPUTER SCIENCES  
in the presence of  
Mr. Marcos Maus  
Doctor Philosophiae Honoris Causa of Tel Aviv University  
Address  
Professor Yehzekel Yeshurun  
Chairman, Dept. of Computer Sciences  
on Monday, 13 May 1996 at 10:30 a.m.  
at the Maus Multipurpose Computer Laboratory  
The Wladimir Schreiber Building, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv  
Entrance through Austria Gate (1)  
The public is invited

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, May 13, 1996

Medina: UMB NIS 900m. aid package workers misled approved for North foreign press

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

SEVERE measures taken by United Mizrahi Bank's workers, including briefings to the foreign press and spreading rumors...

mittes head Sara Leiserovitz said she and her colleagues are working but are "not prepared to let people treat us like slaves."

Today, UMB workers plan to shut down all branches and activities in the North in the framework of their ongoing sanctions...

The government intends to issue 20 percent of UMB's shares to local and foreign investors, with 60% of the shares in the issue allocated to European institutional investors.

Specifically, he denied claims the bank is in a state of crisis and that some of its directors plan to resign.

UMB executives and government officials who participated in last week's road show visited financial institutions in London, Glasgow and Zurich, saying they were greeted with enthusiasm.

Koor Tourism increases share in Knafaim Arkia

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

KOOR Tourism, a subsidiary of Koor Industries, has purchased an additional 80,000 shares in Knafaim Arkia for NIS 1.2 million...

Koor has gradually increased its share in Knafaim via a number of off-floor transactions. The company hopes to eventually raise its share in Knafaim to 20%.

THE cabinet yesterday approved Finance Minister Avraham Shohat's three-year, NIS 900 million aid package for the rehabilitation of infrastructure, businesses and property affected by the recent hostilities along the northern border.

JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

The compensation plan - which will give Kiryat Shmona residents a 50-percent reduction in property taxes for 1996, a 40% reduction for 1997 and a 30% reduction for 1998...

Katyushas, have been on strike since yesterday to protest the smaller compensation plan for the city's residents and businesses.

The approved plan will also give residents of Kiryat Shmona a 20% income tax break, while residents within the confrontation line will receive a 15% break...

After calling for cafes and businesses to close their doors from 7 p.m. yesterday evening until this morning, Sebeg said he was prepared to "go to the end" to receive compensation that was on par with what the Treasury awarded other towns.

From 1996-1998, homebuyers in Kiryat Shmona will be offered government assistance of NIS 40,000, half of which will be given as a grant.



Calvin Leung, acting head of Hong Kong's Intellectual Property Protection Bureau, displays some of the 60,000 pirate CDs seized yesterday.

COL on Internet

THE Central Bureau of Statistics will make much of its data available to the public through the Internet computer network, beginning on Wednesday, the CBS yesterday said.

The address for this is http://www.cbs.gov.il. The agency's E-Mail address will be: cbs.

The bureau said its move was supported by the Science Ministry, whose National Committee for Information Infrastructure will participate in financing the project.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mothercare to open first store here: The UK-based Mothercare retail chain, which specializes in baby wear and products, plans to open its first store in Israel next month at the new Rehovot shopping mall.

Mutual fund redemptions amounted to about NIS 500 million last month, according to Meitav, a consulting firm specializing in mutual funds.

Galle Herbal Remedies of Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi has signed an agreement with Zeniprot of Brazil to market their two main products, Migraleaf and Alshabat.

Sahar Israel Insurance announced it is offering international coverage to policy holders that manage companies here and abroad.

Discount food chains are becoming increasingly popular with customers both in terms of visits and in their share of consumers' basket of products.

The association surveyed 600 households. The association said 41% of the public visited the discount food chains in April, compared with only 34% in the same period last year.

Hapoalim sheds 30% of Ampal

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Steinitz family, which is prominent in the diamond industry, signed an agreement yesterday to purchase 29.6 percent of Ampal American Israel Corporation for \$57 million from Bank Hapoalim.

All banks must meet this requirement no later than December 31. Upon conclusion of the transaction, which remains subject to the approval of several regulatory bodies, Hapoalim will continue to own 25% of Ampal's stock.

According to the agreement, Hapoalim has the right to take measures to equalize the voting rights of Ampal's Class A and common stock or to sell its common stock to the Steinitz family.

Table with 2 columns: (מטרה) TARGET and Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents. Includes Date: 9.5.96, Purchase Price: 149.01, Redemption Price: 146.81.

Table with 2 columns: PRIME and Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents. Includes Date: 9.5.96, Purchase Price: 108.78, Redemption Price: 107.32.

TENDERS advertisement for Israel Electric Corporation. Includes title 'TENDER', description 'The Corporation wishes to purchase goods/services, as detailed below:', and a table with columns 'TENDER' and 'Description'. Last date for submitting proposals: June 9, 1996, at 11 a.m.

NIS 3 million net profit for Postal Authority in '95. THE Postal Authority emerged from the red to gain a NIS 3 million net profit last year, after having lost NIS 40m. in 1994.

M.H. MEYERSON & CO., INC. advertisement. Includes text 'For current information on securities in Israel and the U.S., including high-yielding U.S. government-backed debentures, call:' and contact information for Eric J. Logan, V.P.

COMPANY RESULTS advertisement. Includes title 'COMPANY RESULTS' and 'JUDY SIEGEL AND JENNIFER FRIEDLIN'. Lists results for Javyne, Orbotech, and Geotek Communications.

Opting for a bull's eye, every time? advertisement for TACHLIT Portfolio Management Co. Ltd. Includes a graphic of a bull's eye and contact information.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS table. Includes sections for 'Patrah (foreign currency deposit rates) (S.S.96)', 'Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates\* (10.5.96)', and 'CHECKS AND TRANSFERS'. Lists various currencies and their rates.



**Key Representative Rates**

US Dollar . . . . .NIS 3.2320

Starting . . . . .NIS 4.6341

Mark . . . . .NIS 2.1275

**Comex gold closes lower**

**COMMODITIES ROUNDUP**

**HEAVY** fund liquidation, caused by a rise in stock and bond prices, pushed the Comex gold market to its lowest close in over four months on Friday.

The June futures contract ended \$2.50 lower, closing at \$392.00 per ounce.

The Comex silver market also saw losses on Friday, as stocks and bonds rose, fueled by tame US price data. The market was mostly technically driven on the short side, while traders noted heavy buying of July put options.

July silver futures settled at \$5.375 per ounce — down 7.2 cents.

Comex copper futures ended on Friday with slight losses, as a sharp rise in LME (London Metal Warehouse) stocks and a possible end to the nine-day-old Chilean copper mine strike prompted some profit taking, traders said.

Officials said if the strike were to continue, the mine would run out of stocks, making deliveries very difficult. The July copper futures contract closed 0.45 cents at 124.50 per pound.

May corn ended the week down two cents at \$5.06 per bushel as traders shifted out of nearby positions to the deferred months, sources said. The December contract gained, as bad weather in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio has been delaying seedlings.

The December contract closed up 4-1/2 cents at \$3.45 per bushel.

Chot wheat futures closed up 0.05 cents at 127.05 cents per pound in rangebound trading on Friday. The market showed a slight reaction to a report of Honduras switching its exportable coffee stocks with a lesser quality.

Cocoa July cocoa futures settled \$32 per ton higher at \$1,422. Traders credited this increase to a tightness in the London Commodity Exchange's (LCE) September contract and traders were buying from the Cace to cover the London shortage.

*Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, CommsTrading Ltd.*

**'Kuwait wants British Aerospace missile'**

KUWAIT (Reuters) — A newspaper reported yesterday that Kuwait would buy more than \$100 million worth of British naval missiles in preference to rival French weapons. Diplomats had no official confirmation of the Gulf state had made a final choice.

Al-Watan said Kuwait had chosen British Aerospace's Sea Skua missile over MM-15 missiles made by France's Aerospatiale for installation on eight fast patrol boats worth \$500m. sold to Kuwait by France in 1995.

The newspaper said it expected a deal worth some \$160m. to be signed soon. A Defense Ministry spokesman could not be contacted for comment. One defense expert said the value of the French and British offer was near \$100m.

Diplomats said the competition for the sale was nearing an end, but Kuwait officials had given no firm indication to the competing companies about which weapon they would select.

# Bonn sees '97 tax shortfall of DM71.5 billion

NETTETAL, Germany (Reuters) — German officials said yesterday that the estimated tax revenue shortfall for 1997 would be DM 71.5 billion — below projected figures of May 1995.

The figures, revealed by regional state ministers meeting to discuss Chancellor Helmut Kohl's austerity program unveiled two weeks ago, could mean Germany is in for more drastic spending cuts than even Kohl had in mind.

Ministers said it would be impossible to save enough to plug the shortfall this year and in 1997, the key year for the decision on who will enter European monetary union.

If Bonn cannot make up the balance by saving it would have to run up debts, raising the specter of Germany possibly failing to meet the strict Maastricht convergence criteria for European Economic and Monetary union, slated to begin in 1999.

"The total tax revenue shortfall for 1997 is estimated at NIS 71.5b.," said Bavarian Finance Minister Erwin Huber on the sidelines of the meeting.

Edmund Stoiber, the state premier of the state of Bavaria, said the tax revenue shortfall for the federal budget, the regions, local governments and the European Union would be DM 26.5b. this year. He put tax revenue shortfall at DM 23b. this year, not including a special tax income for the European Union.

At the meeting, regional state ministers said they saw no scope for any spending cuts and cast doubt on whether it would be possible to push through Finance Minister Theo Waigel's proposed tax cuts for 1997.

Kohl's spending plan seeks to cut federal spending by DM 25b. next year and envisages scaling down the welfare state, including cuts in sick pay and other benefits.

The savings program, which aims to rein in runaway budget deficits to make Germany eligible for a single European currency, will slash Bonn's welfare spending, delay planned new benefits and deny civil servants a pay rise for two years.

# Volkswagen sues Opel, General Motors for defamation

DUESSELDORF (Reuters) — German carmaker Volkswagen AG said over the weekend it was suing US giant General Motors Corp and its unit Opel AG for defamation, escalating a three-year battle over alleged industrial espionage.

Volkswagen management board member Klaus Kocks said the company had filed a lawsuit for defamation with the Frankfurt district court and was seeking compensation for statements by GM and Opel which he alleged were damaging VW's reputation.

"When this happens, a listed company must react," Kocks said, adding that the lawsuit, which seeks DM 10 million in damages, was filed late on Friday. "This lawsuit is not related to existing court cases, but is aimed at a defamatory campaign."

Kocks said the action was in response to statements from GM and Opel at news conferences in Germany and the US after Opel and GM in March filed a civil action in the US against VW.

The lawsuit accused VW, chief executive Ferdinand Piech, purchasing and production chief Jose Ignacio Lopez and other managers of industrial espionage and conspiracy. VW and Lopez reject the accusations.

Lopez and seven other managers moved to VW from GM in 1993 and GM alleges they stole secret documents to take with them.

Kocks said Volkswagen regarded the statements alleging espionage and conspiracy as part of a systematic campaign to harm VW's image. He said there was no evidence to back up the allegations and added that they went far beyond what was acceptable among competitors.

Kocks said the lawsuit aimed to force GM and Opel to prove their allegations or to withdraw them.

Opel said it had not received any information about the lawsuit and said it was unable to comment.

In Detroit, General Motors said it had received reports of the lawsuit, but had not yet been served with any legal papers.

The lawsuit follows moves by VW in March to reopen a dormant German civil lawsuit which sought to prove that the industry espionage charges against it were unfounded.

Opel had filed the suit against VW after Lopez defected, but the company later suspended the action.

GM first filed a legal complaint against Lopez and another former GM manager in Germany in April 1993.

# Gains in Teva offset other market losses

**TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET**

FELICE MARANZ

199.82 +0.15% Two-Sided Index

210.61 +0.07% Maof Index

STOCK indexes rose yesterday as gains in Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd. offset losses prompted, in part, by fund redemptions.

The Two-Sided Index rose 0.15 percent to 199.82 and the Maof Index went up 0.07% to 210.61.

Of 992 issues trading across the exchange, 13 shares fell for every 10 that rose.

Some NIS 51 million worth of shares traded yesterday, NIS 20.7m. below last Sunday's level and about NIS 30m. below last week's average trading level.

Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd., the country's biggest drug company, rose 3.5%.

The gains followed increases in Teva's American Depository Receipts traded in New York, which rose to 43 1/2 Friday from 41 3/4 Wednesday, the last day of trading in the US to influence Tel Aviv.

Teva also gained following Friday's announcement that Biocraft Laboratories — a New Jersey-based drug company Teva has agreed to acquire — received US Food and Drug Administration approval to manufacture bulk penicillin.

"Without Teva, the market would have gone down," said Zvi Stepak, managing director of Tel Aviv investment firm Meitav Ltd. "We see tremendous redemptions from investment funds."

Stepak pointed to NIS 300m. worth of redemptions in mutual funds in the month of April as a factor prompting declining share prices as fund managers are forced to sell stocks.

From January to April, he said, NIS 1.4 billion were redeemed from mutual funds.

"You can see the lack of interest in buying shares in the low volume on the market," Stepak said.

Shares traded in New York which gained during the weekend boosted several companies in addition to Teva, he said.

On the Maof Index, Tadiran Ltd. rose 2.5% following gains in Tadiran's shares traded in New York, which rose to 233/4 on Friday from Wednesday. (Bloomberg)

# EU to outline plans for reinforcing reform in Russia

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Union, privately haunted by the specter of Boris Yeltsin losing the Russian presidential election in June, will outline plans today for helping Moscow stay the course of reform.

Foreign ministers from the 15-nation bloc will approve a long-awaited "action plan" for Russia, designed to promote economic liberalization and democracy in the nation.

"The aim is to get it passed in time for the Russian election," a European Commission official said last week. "The EU wants to give a signal to the reform process."

The plan is divided into five parts — helping democratic reforms, economic cooperation, cooperation in justice and home affairs, security and foreign policy.

It commits the EU to actions ranging from working to bring Russia into the World Trade Organization to twinning cities to forge cultural links.

The EU, like much of the West, has placed almost all its hopes for Russia on Yeltsin, only to see him trail Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov in most opinion polls.

Yeltsin, seeking to boost his chances, has been talking of forging a pre-election union with liberal challenger Grigory Yavlinsky for the June 16 election.

Most EU countries have been bracing for the possibility of a Yeltsin defeat and the return of a communist leader in Moscow.

Ireland, which takes over the EU presidency from Italy a couple of weeks after the election, expects Russia and the question of what will happen in Bosnia when NATO leaves, to dominate the bloc's business for the rest of the year.

"There's enormous concern about what's going to happen [in Russia]," a senior European government official said, adding there was little the EU could do but worry.

The situation has left the EU with few options other than to continue urging Moscow on its path reform path, as with the action plan.

"It's out so much what we're going to do. It's what's going to happen on their side that counts," the official said.

"What the action plan points to is a general commitment to keep the relationship on an even keel."

In the economic realm, the plan says the EU will help develop trade links and promote economic regional cooperation.

It also pledges to help Russia modernize its production system, including encouraging modern information technologies, creating an environment in which foreign investment can flourish, and encouraging anti-monopolies.

Concerned by the growing crime wave from central and eastern Europe, the EU paper also calls for action to combat organized crime, in particular drug-related crime.

It says priority should be given to dealing with refugees and displaced persons to fight illegal immigration.

# Iran: US embargo fails, backs regional trade

ASHGABAT (Reuters) — Iran said over the weekend, ahead of the opening of a railway linking its gulf ports to Central Asia, that it had overcome a US economic embargo and the key to its future development lay in regional cooperation.

"This embargo is not accepted by other countries," Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told western journalists. "I think they [the Americans] have failed in what they decided to do."

Washington unilaterally imposed the blockade last year after branding Iran an outlaw state and accusing the oil-rich Islamic republic of sponsoring international terrorism.

But Iran has shrugged off the sanctions and is seeking to build its role as a regional player through the Tehran-based economic cooperation organization — known as ECO.

Velayati was speaking after his counterparts — meeting in Turkmenistan's capital Ashgabat — agreed to beef up the 10 member club's institutions to help boost regional development.

ECO has emerged from an economic group formed in 1977 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

It was expanded in 1992 to include the ex-Soviet Central Asian states of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan, along with Azerbaijan and Afghanistan.

The organization groups often fractious neighbors and spans several war zones, but members hope that promoting trade could help bring stability to a region of over 300 million stretching from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

Saturday's meeting leads in to the official opening of a new rail link from northern Iran's historic city of Mashhad across the border at Sarakhs to tie up with the Soviet-built Turkic railway at Tadzhen in Turkmenistan.

Twelve heads of state will attend the opening of the railway, which has been dubbed a silk road for the 21st century and opens up routes running from Iran into Central Asia and from Turkey eastwards to China.

TEL AVIV STOCKS				
Multi-sided trading				
Commercial	Price	% Change	Volume	% Volume
Bank Leumi	12.20	-0.8	11000	3.2
Bank Hapoalim	12.20	-0.8	11000	3.2
Bank Mizrahi	12.20	-0.8	11000	3.2
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# Maccabi TA draws first blood

## Katash leads team to 99-81 win against Hapoel

MACCABI Tel Aviv out-passed, out-shot, out-hustled, and out-played Hapoel Jerusalem en route to their 99-81 victory in Yade Eliyahu last night. The victory gave Maccabi a 1-0 lead in the best-of-five championship series.

Coach Zvi Scherf's club was more focused as well. An early technical foul called on Jerusalem coach Pini Gershon, for having six men on the court, didn't help Hapoel's cause. Oded Katash converted the free throws as every Maccabi player scored two points in a 10-0 explosion to open the game.

Tel Aviv was motivated by their "sixth man," the boisterous home crowd, as they continued to run Jerusalem ragged to the tune of 38-14.

### ELI GRONER

There was little Jerusalem could do, as Maccabi played a nearly flawless first half. Nadav Henefeld was outstanding. Doron Jamchee showed excellent shot selection. Katash seemed to make all the correct decisions, and Tom Chambers played the point-forward position to perfection.

With 5:36 remaining and the score 44-21 in Tel Aviv's favor, Jerusalem's Doron Shefa caught fire, hitting two three-pointers (17 first-half points) leading Jerusalem's resurgence that brought them to within 55-40 at halftime.

However, Maccabi was not to be denied. Solid second-half performances by Radisav Curcic,

Motti Daniel, Henefeld, and Chambers were more than enough to offset Hapoel's efforts.

Jerusalem, sparked by two Pini Levy three-pointers was able to retort a 9-4 run to close the gap to 66-56, but a Henefeld basket, followed by a Norman Coleman turnover and Katash three-pointer broke Hapoel's back.

Katash poured in 20 points, while Chambers scored 17 to go with his 10 rebounds. Jamchee, Henefeld and Curcic chipped in 16, 12 and 12, respectively. Shefa led Jerusalem with 25 while Coleman added 15.

The series continues Wednesday night in Jerusalem, with Hapoel fans hoping their home court will help get them back in sync.

# Leiter pitches first no-hitter of season

MIAMI (AP) - The closest the Colorado Rockies came to a hit Saturday against Al Leiter was Ellis Burks' broken-bat grounder.

Only two balls were hit hard and only two were hit to the outfield as Leiter pitched the first no-hitter of the season in Florida's 11-0 victory. There were no controversial calls, no spectacular catches and no difficult rulings by the officials scorer.

There was, however, one close play.

A Leiter fastball broke Burks' bat on a grounder to start the fifth. The bat and ball went toward the shortstop hole. Third baseman Terry Pendleton pulled up and let shortstop Alex Arias field the ball.

"I could've got the ball but I saw the bat," said Pendleton, who backed Leiter's game with three

hits, including his third homer and five RBIs. "I had to dodge both. I said to myself, 'Let Alex get it.'"

Burks, hampered by a nagging hamstring pull, ran hard to first, but Arias's throw beat him by less than half a step.

"It was bang-bang, but he was definitely out," said first baseman Greg Colbrunn. "That's a tough play with the bat and ball coming at you."

"Credit Burks for hustling to first," Pendleton said. "Generally, when a guy breaks his bat, he doesn't put his head down and bust it like that."

In the ninth, another backup infielder saved the day when second baseman Craig Grebeck roamed three steps to his right and fielded Quinton McCracken's sharp grounder before throwing him out.

Trinidad Hubbard's line drive

right at Pendleton to end the fifth was the only ball hit hard off Leiter in the first seven innings.

Another close call came in the eighth inning when Vinny Castilla's long drive to right center was hauled in by Devon White, who called off right fielder Gary Sheffield.

**SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:**  
New York 7, Chicago 6  
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 2  
Cincinnati 8, San Diego 6  
Florida 11, Colorado 0  
San Francisco 12, Pittsburgh 7  
Cincinnati 1, San Diego 0  
Atlanta 11, Philadelphia 3  
Montreal 10, Houston 9 (13)

**SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:**  
Toronto 9, Boston 8 (11)  
Baltimore 5, Milwaukee 3 (10)  
Oakland 12, Minnesota 5  
Chicago 7, New York 5  
Texas 11, Detroit 7  
Cleveland 6, California 5  
Seattle 11, Kansas City 1

# Orlando pulls to 3-0 lead

ATLANTA (AP) - The Orlando Magic, a team looking for redemption after being swept in the NBA finals last year, is one game away from sweeping the Atlanta Hawks.

The Magic, led by 24 points from Shaquille O'Neal, took a 3-0 lead over Atlanta in the best-of-7 Eastern Conference semifinals with a 103-96 victory yesterday. It was the sixth straight victory of the playoffs for Orlando.

Foul trouble kept O'Neal on the bench for long stretches in the second half, but he came up with two big plays in the foul minutes.

After Atlanta cut the Magic lead to 97-96 on two free throws by Christian Laettner with 2:47 remaining, O'Neal caught a pass in the lane with Laettner on his back. Instead of trying to force up a shot and risk his sixth foul, O'Neal dished the ball outside to Dennis Scott, who hit a 3-pointer with 2:28 left.

Anfernee Hardaway tipped in his own miss with 1:46 remaining to give the Magic a 102-96 lead, then O'Neal sealed the victory at the defensive end. Steve Smith drove through the lane but was stuffed by Shaq, with the ball deflecting out of bounds off Smith's back.

That gave a large contingent of Orlando fans the opportunity to

start chanting, "Sweep! Sweep! Sweep!"

Jazz 105, Spurs 75

Karl Malone scored 32 points and Jeff Hornacek added 17 to lead host Utah to a 2-1 lead in the Western Conference semifinals Saturday.

Malone, who set out the fourth quarter, was 14-of-24 from the field and pulled down 11 rebounds for the Jazz, who can push the Spurs to brink of elimination with a win Game 4, which was scheduled to be played at the Delta Center yesterday.

Reserve guard Howard Eisley added 14 points for the Jazz, who have twice embarrassed the Midwest Division champion Spurs in the best-of-7 series. Utah won 95-75 in Game 1 at San Antonio.

Sean Elliott led the Spurs with 17 points. San Antonio's David Robinson, managed just 11 points on 4-for-10 shooting - well below his 26.5 scoring average in the first two games.

**NBA PLAYOFFS CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS (Best-of-7)**

**Eastern Conference**  
Last night: Orlando 103, Atlanta 96  
Today: Orlando at Atlanta  
Orlando leads series 3-0  
Saturday: NY 102, Chicago 89 (OT)  
Last night: Chicago at New York  
Tomorrow: New York at Chicago (Chicago leads series 2-1)

**Western Conference**  
Saturday: Utah 105, San Antonio 75  
Last night: San Antonio at Utah  
Tomorrow: Utah at San Antonio (Utah leads series 2-1)  
Shocks on road - New York 87-73 - 32; Pittsburgh 71-65 - 24  
Goalies - Chicago, Baltimore, Colorado, Roy, A. - 16,061 (16,061)



EXCUSE ME - San Antonio guard Avery Johnson draws a foul as he tries to push his way through Utah's John Stockton. (AP)

# Penguins eliminate Rangers from playoffs

PITTSBURGH - Jaromir Jagr and Mario Lemieux both had hat tricks as the Pittsburgh Penguins advanced to the Eastern Conference finals with a 7-3 victory over the New York Rangers Saturday.

The Penguins won the best-of-seven semifinal series 4-1, and moved on to the conference finals for the first time since they won their second straight Stanley Cup in 1992.

Jagr and Lemieux became the first teammates to record hat tricks in the same playoff game in six years.

"I think you have to really hand it to those guys," Penguins goaltender Ken Wregget said of Jagr and Lemieux.

"They get double-teamed, triple-teamed. They come out tonight and have a big game, both

of them. We definitely needed it from them."

Jagr posted his first career playoff hat trick, while Lemieux's three-goal effort was his third in the post-season and first since April 23, 1992.

Valeri Kamenyev scored two goals, and Patrick Roy had a shutout until the final five minutes as the Colorado

Avalanche moved to within just one game of the Western Conference finals.

Colorado leads the best-of-7 Western Conference semifinal series 3-2 and can clinch the series in Game 6 today in Chicago. A seventh game, if necessary, would be played in Denver on Wednesday.

Roy, bidding for his seventh career playoff shutout, which would have been the most among active goal-

tenders, lost it at 14:42 when Jeremy Roenick put a backhander past Roy.

That made the score 3-1, but Kamenyev got his second goal of the night two minutes later, beating Ed Belfour from just inside the blue line. (Reuter, AP)

**At Pittsburgh**  
Pittsburgh 7, New York 3  
First Period - 1, Pittsburgh, Lemieux 8 (Sandstrom, Tardif, 11:49 (sh))  
Second Period - 2, Pittsburgh, Jagr 6 (Lemieux, Zubov), 2:25 (pp), 3, New York, Messier 4 (Leetch, Kurm), 5:50 (pp), 4, Pittsburgh, Lemieux 9 (Rochow, Daigneault), 8:23 (pp), 5, New York, Messier 5 (Sandstrom), 10:30, 6, New York, Sandstrom 4 (Kurm, Leetch), 13:26 (pp), 7, Pittsburgh, Jagr 8 (Nedved, Dzsandica), 15:04, 8, Pittsburgh, Jagr 10 (Lemieux, Hecchi), 16:47 (pp)  
Third Period - 0, Pittsburgh, Smolinski 3 (Rochow, Miller), 7:23, 10, Pittsburgh, Lemieux 10 (Murray, Daigneault), 15:14, Shocks on road - New York 87-73 - 32; Pittsburgh 71-65 - 24  
Goalies - Chicago, Baltimore, Colorado, Roy, A. - 16,061 (16,061)

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# Stafford wins Eisenberg Open

NOT only did Grand Stafford win the \$50,000 Eisenberg Jerusalem Open yesterday but the win now makes him eligible for the main draw at Wimbledon next month.

In the first ATP clash between the two South Africans, Stafford beat Chris Haggard 6-4, 6-3 in a game dominated by gusty winds at the Israel Tennis Center in the capital's Katamon neighborhood.

Fourth seed Stafford, 133 in the current world rankings, devoted only 95 minutes to the victory over Haggard, ranked 307, who had entered the main draw as a lucky loser after being beaten in the final qualifying round by Israel's Ofir Sel.

Haggard was given a place in the main draw after a late withdrawal by a player originally registered for the event.

The win is "24-year-old Stafford's second Challenger title in as many weeks after he clinched a tournament last week in Uzbekistan."

The match set off at an even pace with left-handed Haggard rushing after every ball while Stafford produced the really sparkling passes.

Stafford broke serve at 4-3 and held the advantage for the first set.

As the hot Jerusalem wind picked up, Haggard struggled to adapt his game, losing his first serve in the second set. Stafford, clearly the superior player, continued undaunted, belting out four aces and tantalizing Haggard with his perfectly placed shots.

Haggard was anything but his name, executing gutsy net volleys and doing justice to his appearance in the final.

Yet Stafford was barely stretched in his mission and played a confident attacking game.

"I held myself together when the wind got gusty," said Stafford of his win. "It seemed to bother Chris more than me," he added.

The result earned Stafford \$7,200 and 60 ATP points.

# Palace downs Charlton, 2-1

LONDON (AP) - Crystal Palace conceded a first-minute goal and hit back to win 2-1 at Charlton yesterday to take a big step towards returning to the Premier League.

Palace, which has been jumping to and from the Premier League every season since 1992, fell behind to Shaun Newton's strike after 55 seconds at The Valley.

But Kenny Brown leveled in the 64th minute and then Australian international forward Carl Veart hit the winner for Palace seven minutes later before 14,600 fans.

In the other Division One playoff, 20,300 fans saw Leicester and Stoke battle to a 0-0 tie at Filbert Street.

The second leg games are Wednesday and the final will be May 27.

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS:** Division One: Charlton 1, Crystal Palace 2; Leicester 0, Stoke 0. Division Two: Bradford 0, Blackpool 2; Crewe 3, Notts County 2. Division Three: Colchester 1, Plymouth 0; Hereford 1, Darlington 2.

# SCOREBOARD

**CRICKET - Results of English Sunday league (40 overs) cricket matches:**

- At Dover: Warwickshire beat Sussex by eight wickets. Sussex 241-6 innings closed (K.Greenfield 72), Warwickshire 245-2 in 34.1 overs (N.Smith 111 not out, D.Oster 91 not out).
- At Northampton: Northamptonshire beat Glamorgan by four wickets. Glamorgan 199-6 innings closed (R.Croft 68; C.Amrose 3-14), Northamptonshire 206-6 in 39.4 overs (M.Love 58; S.Barrick 4-34).
- At Southampton: Essex beat Hampshire by ten wickets. Hampshire 187-5 innings closed (J.Stephenson 110 not out), Essex 190-0 in 32.2 overs (S.Law 106 not out, D.Robinson 76 not out).
- At The Oval: Surrey beat Kent by 159 runs. Surrey 307-5 innings closed (D.Ward 112, A.Brown 84), Kent 157 in 26.5 overs (A.Hollis 4-34).
- At Trenton: Nottinghamshire beat Somerset by six wickets. Somerset 232-8 innings closed (S.Lee 68, R.Barden 66), Nottinghamshire 234-4 in 36.3 overs.
- At Sussex: Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 45 runs. Yorkshire 210-9 innings closed (R.Bird 165 in 37.3 overs (K.Barnett 52).
- (P.Wickes 57); Durham 191 in 39.1 overs.
- At Old Trafford: Leicestershire beat Lancashire by one run. Leicestershire 252-93, Lancashire 251-6 innings closed (N.Fairbrother 51).

**AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL - Collated weekend results of seventh-round matches in Australian Football League: Adelaide 28.12 (137), def. 7.16 (58); Richmond 17.11 (113) def. Footscray 9.8 (52); Brisbane Bears 15.14 (104) def. Hawthorn 5.11 (41); Carlton 18.17 (125) def. Fitzroy 8.14 (62); Sydney 14.11 (95).**

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CRITIC'S CHOICE



The ballet of the Komische Oper Berlin presents a Stravinsky double bill in Beit She'an.

THEATER
HELEN KAYE
ARAB Culture and Book Month in Haifa continues with a three-day competition of monodramas performed by actors from the Arab sector.

presents a Stravinsky double bill featuring the opera-oratorio Oedipus Rex and the folk-like ballet Petrushka. Both works are choreographed by Ian Linkens.

CLASSICAL MUSIC
MICHAEL AJZENSTADT
ONE of the Jerusalem Music Center's major aims is to train young musicians and establish chamber-music ensembles within Israel.

TELEVISION
RUTH KERN
IT'S a grim night on the tube when Mike Leigh's Bleak Moments (10) and Ingmar Bergman's Through a Glass Darkly (11:50) are being aired back-to-back on Second Showing.

DANCE
MICHAEL AJZENSTADT
THE serenely beautiful Roman amphitheater in Beit She'an hosts two exceptional visiting dance groups as part of the annual Beit She'an festival.

Having just completed a culinary tour of Italy, complete with kibitzers in the background of every cooking sketch, Far Flung Floyd is off to Vietnam. He's bound to be more amusing on the subject of Asian cuisine than the annoyingly prim Madhur Jaffrey, whose Far Eastern Cookery series on BBC World has been a disappointing bore.

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1
8:30 News 6:45 Exercise Hour 7:00 Good Morning Israel

EDUCATIONAL TV
8:00 Revolutions in the modern era 8:30 Learning to read 8:50 Science of Nature 9:05 Nature 9:25 Sesame Street 10:00 On Screen Thoughts - Working 10:30 Science and Technology 10:55 English 11:15 General History 11:45 English 12:20 Physical Geography 12:35 Social Studies 13:05 Quality of the Environment 13:30 Scary Tales 13:40 Our Friends 13:45 Kitty 13:50 Tommy 14:00 Fabrics of King Babar 14:25 In the land of dreams 15:00 Auto

CHANNEL 1
16:00 Rex 18:30 Garfield 18:50 Zap to Dovele 18:59 A New Evening 17:34 Zap to hosting 18:15 News in English ARABIC PROGRAMS 18:00 Sport magazine 18:00 News in Arabic

HEBREW PROGRAMS
19:30 Every Evening with Merav Michaeli 20:00 Mabat News 20:45 Election broadcasts 21:10 Popolizza 23:00 Backtrack with Ehud Manor and studio guests 23:30 News 00:00 Verse of the Day

CHANNEL 2
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JORDAN TV
12:35 Feature film 14:15 Clips of the Unexpected 14:40 Growing Pains 15:05 Scout 15:05 Southeast 15:30 Family 16:00 Film 17:00 News 18:35 Tequila & Bonetti 20:30 Charlemagne - mini-series starring Christian Brendel and Anny Duperey (unconfirmed)

CHANNEL 5
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22:00 News in English 22:25 Feature film

MIDDLE EAST TV
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CABLE

ITV 3 (33)
17:00 Cartoons 17:30 The Nile Still Flows 18:30 Panorama 19:00 News in Arabic 19:30 Doctors Talk 20:00 Mabat News 21:00 Sam and Me (1992) - Sensitive comedy about the relations between a young Indian and an elderly Jewish man. The latter spends 11:30 twilight of his life in the study of Judaism and Hebrew poetry, but seeks the help of the young Indian who has no concept of things Jewish. (88 mins.) 22:35 The Big Match: USA vs USSR - documentary series on the politics and influence of the two great powers of the 20th century.

ETV 2 (23)
15:30 Sugar and Spice 16:00 Mathematics for Bagrut 16:30 The End for Now 17:00 Great Discoveries - cartoon series 17:30 Australian Wild 18:00 Jerusalem in the plastic arts 18:30 Family Relations 19:00 Basic Under 920 G.G. Gil Jerusalem (Malt) (Malta) = 788448 Executive Decision 4:30, 7:15, 10 \* 12 Monkeys @Copycat @The Monster 5, 7:30, 10 \* Leaving Las Vegas 4:45, 7:15, 9:45 \* City Hall 5, 7:30, 10 \* An Eye for an Eye 4:45, 7:15, 9:45 JERUSALEM THEATER 20 Marcus St. = 617167 Anna R. Le Hussard sur le toit @Arboretum 4:30, 7:15, 9:45 \* CHEN 1-7 = 792799 Credit Card Reservations = 794477 Ray-Mecher Building, 19 Hatman St., Tapia Dracula 5, 7:30, 9:45 \* Personal @Othello 5, 7:15, 9:45 \* Sense and Sensibility 4:45, 7:15, 9:45 \* Toy Story (English dialogue) 7:30, 9:45 \* Toy Story (Hebrew dialogue) 5 \* City Hall 5, 7:30, 9:45

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HEBREW PROGRAMS
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Hard Copy 1:30 Home and Away 2:00 The Sullivans

CHANNEL 5
6:30 Bodies in Motion 7:30 Basic Training 18:00 Bodies in Motion 16:30 Swimming: Round-up of Heita Cup (pt) 18:00 Futbol Mundial 18:30 NBA Basketball Playoff (pt) 20:00 National League Soccer 21:00 Special Broadcast: World Championships in Ballroom Dancing, Ashkelon 22:00 English Soccer League 23:30 Baseball

EUROSPORT
9:30 Rhythmic Gymnastics: European Championships (pt) 11:00 Car Racing 12:00 International Motor Sports Magazine 13:00 Motorcycle Racing: Grand Prix from Spain - race (pt) 15:00 Triathlon 16:00 Tennis: Mercedes Super ATP Tournament, Italy - live 20:00 Motor Sports Magazine 21:30 Tennis: Mercedes Super ATP Tournament, Italy - live 23:30 Eurogoals - soccer 00:30 Eurogol 1:30 Boxing

PRIME SPORTS
6:00 Squash 6:30 Golf: European Tour, Spain (pt) 8:30 PGA Golf 11:00 Tennis: ATP Tournament, Atlanta - semi-finals (pt) 13:00 International Sports Magazine 14:00 The Asian Football Show 15:00 Motorcycle Racing: World Championships, Germany 17:00 Chinese League Soccer 19:00 Thai Boxing 20:00 Boxing 22:30 International Motor Sports Magazine 23:30 Golf: 00:30 Tennis: ATP Tournament, Atlanta - semi-finals (pt) 2:00 PGA Golf

BBC WORLD
News on the hour 6:00 World Headlines 6:05 The Money Programme (pt) 10:15 The Money Programme (pt) 11:30 Top Gear 12:30 Time Out: Madhur Jaffrey's Far Eastern Cookery (pt) 15:05 Correspondent (pt) 16:15 World Business Report 16:30 Asia-Pacific Newshour 17:30 Timeout: Nature (pt) 18:15 The Money Programme (pt) 19:30 Tomorrow's World (pt) 22:00 The Money Programme (pt) 23:30 Time Out: Holiday 00:00 World Business Report

VOICE OF MUSIC
6:06 Morning Concert 8:05 Bach: Goldberg Variations arr for strings; With the Barne Goc, Dmitri Kirilich, David Strydom for trombone and orch (Clark); Veress: 4 Transylvanian Dances for orch and strings; With composer Berthold Goldschmidt and Magdalena PO - Cello concerto (Geirings), Symphonic Chaconne, Menahem Tzur: Violin concerto; Sephardi romance; Borochov/El Cizah: Targum 12:00 Light Classical - excerpts from operettas by Franz Lehár 13:00 Pianist Friedrich Gulda - Beethoven: Sonata no 21 in C op 53 "Waldstein"; Haydn, Variations in F minor for piano; Mozart: Sonata no 18 in A minor K310 14:06 Encore 15:00 Cycle of World 12:00 Beethoven's piano sonatas - Early music 17:00 Enchanté - live broadcast from Henry Crown Auditorium, Jerusalem. Marcelo Ehrlich (flute), Reuven Seroussi (guitar), Bach: Sonata in E for flute and continuo BWV 1033; Burkhart: Serenade for flute and guitar op 71/3; works by Israeli composers 19:00 Rainbow of Sounds 20:00 Telemann: Suite for 2 horns, 2 violins and continuo; Dvorak: Symphony no 6 21:00 A Matter of Agreement 23:00 Just Jazz



ERDMANZ

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Notice imports flounder as a result of it? (13)
10 Rural paradise makes knee burst into song (7)
11 Brave spirit never deserted model mountaineer (7)
12 Lovelace delegates displays grudging attitude (4)
13 Vegetable served cold and excessively al dente (5)
14 Broke a bit of scripture (4)
17 Hebrew patriarch made Arab confront Noah's son (7)
18 Complaint known to many a society doctor in the past (7)
19 Very hot, so ate outside all the time (7)
22 Expelled accountant of portly frame (4,3)
24 Mould in grape juice (4)
25 What Caesar called his honourable assassin? (5)
26 Storyteller emerging from back bar (4)
29 Extraordinary refusal by the board (7)
30 Love goddess makes a celebrity take note (7)
31 What pen-pushers do to be insistent (5,3,5)
DOWN
2 Get back and get better (7)
3 Nothing but a small speck returning could cause such a commotion (2-2)
4 Talk to a radio enthusiast in Kent (7)
5 I face Frenchmen said to be dissolute (7)
6 One over the eight (4)
7 It has to be served up with a citrus fruit (7)
8 Feel tempted to be semi-intellectual (4,4,1,4)
9 Kipling's work may only appeal to Major

# Four held for involvement in snake-catcher's murder

DAVID RUDGE

POLICE have arrested three members of Kibbutz Deganya Bet and a juvenile from the center of the country in connection with the murder of Haifa snake-catcher Ya'acov Sela.

The kibbutz members are Sela's girlfriend Rina Hirschig, 42, her 20-year-old son Harel, and a friend of his Daniel Koenig, 22. The three adults are to appear before the court for a remand hearing today.

Sela, 34, was buried yesterday in Haifa.

A well-known figure because of his media appearances, Sela disappeared on April 16. Sela's family and close friends maintained that he had been killed since otherwise he would have contacted them. Hirschig, however, claimed that Sela was in the US and had been in touch with her and her son by phone.

Last Thursday, a partly decomposed body was found in a shallow grave on the southern reaches of the Golan not far from Kibbutz Mevo Hamma.

The discovery was made by a group of pupils from the Reali school in Haifa who were on national service duty in the area. They alerted police and the corpse was taken to the Abu Kabir Forensics Institute.

The body was later officially identified by members of Sela's family as that of the missing snake-catcher. An autopsy revealed that he had been shot.

The breakthrough in the case occurred on Saturday when the juvenile, from the Gush Dan region, came to the Haifa police station accompanied by a lawyer.

He voluntarily told police about his connection with the others suspected of involvement in the case.

The 17-year-old was remanded yesterday for seven days.

Following the teenager's testimony, police discovered Sela's missing red Citroen near Kfar Sava's industrial zone. Items found in the vehicle further helped the police inquiries.

Later police arrested Harel Hirschig's friend from Deganya Bet, who reportedly reconstructed his part in the murder.

Harel and Rina Hirschig were arrested at a later stage. Police believe Sela was shot with a licensed pistol belonging to Rina Hirschig. The pistol was confiscated when the two were arrested on Saturday night.

Police sources said the main suspects in the murder were believed to be Harel Hirschig and his friend. Sources said that Meshulam ate a little sugar, which guards put in his cell, and apparently he



A wounded soldier is wheeled toward a waiting helicopter in south Lebanon yesterday.

(Avitah Shapira/Israel Sun)

## Meshulam moved to jail in North

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE and prison authorities are on full alert for possible increased rioting by supporters of Uzi Meshulam, after he was transferred from Ramle's Ayalon Prison to Shatta Prison in the North yesterday. Another of his hunger-striking followers, Gedalyahu Bronstein, was moved to Ashkelon Prison.

Sources said that Meshulam ate a little sugar, which guards put in his cell, and apparently he

may not stand up to self-inflicted starvation as well as his followers. He joined the hunger strike later than his followers, for "medical reasons."

"Without his group of followers around him, his power over them is somewhat diminished," said a source.

"These people are still dangerous," said a senior police source. "Strategically, Meshulam may even want one of them to die of hunger. It would help his so-called cause against authorities."

Authorities, however, are determined to ensure that no prisoners starve themselves to death, and all followers are constantly being examined by doctors.

## Justice Tal rips police for destroying evidence

EVELYN GORDON

SUPREME Court Justice Zvi Tal yesterday sharply criticized the police for destroying evidence in a case.

The case involved three men — Yoav Sha'abi, Avner Sa'ad, and Zohar Hasson — who are charged with attempting to murder a prison rabbi. The three have been in jail awaiting trial since November 1994. They recently appealed to the Supreme Court for a rehearing on the decision to remand them, arguing that the police had destroyed evidence important to the defense.

One piece of evidence was the clothing worn by the victim when he was shot, which contains bullet holes. The defense attorney asked to examine this clothing, but the police said it had already been returned to the victim and washed.

When the defense attorney said he wanted to see it anyway, the police then admitted that the victim had destroyed it. The defense charged that the police had destroyed the evidence

deliberately, noting that the police had held onto other items of the victim's clothing — the ones not pierced by the bullets.

The second piece of evidence was a series of conversations among other suspects in the case, which the police had secretly recorded. The police destroyed the tapes, saying they were irrelevant.

In both cases, the police said they had simply made a mistake, out of an honest belief that the items in

question were not important.

Tal, however, said he found the destruction of evidence "strange" and "puzzling." In particular, he said, it was peculiar that the clothing, which was examined for powder marks, was given back without the permission of the Beersheba District Court.

However, since there is no means of knowing what these items would actually have proved, there is no new evidence to justify reopening the question of the suspects' remand, he said.

## Doctor's sexual abuse sentence reduced

EVELYN GORDON

THE Supreme Court yesterday slightly reduced the sentence of a gynecologist convicted of sexually abusing two patients, after deciding that, in one case, he was guilty of sexual molestation rather than rape.

However, it strongly condemned his actions, noting that

he had "betrayed the trust the two girls placed in him as a doctor," and that the sentence must therefore reflect society's "aversion" for such acts.

Dr. Moshe Kremer was convicted by Haifa District Court

last year of sexually abusing two patients — Z, 22, and A, 16 — and sentenced to six years in prison.

A. came to him for a dermatological problem, and asked for a certain medication which, according to Kremer, required a gynecological exam. He then told her to strip, massaged her clitoris, stuck two unglazed fingers into her vagina, and licked her breasts. He did the same during four succeeding examinations. On account of this, he was convicted of sexual assault, sexual molestation, and rape, since rape is technically defined as sticking any limb of the body into a woman's vagina without her consent, or when her consent has been obtained under false pretenses.

With respect to Z, who came to him for a gynecological exam, Kremer was convicted of rape for having massaged her clitoris and then put his gloved finger into her vagina, and of sexual

molestation for palpating her breasts.

Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Eliahu Mazza, and Ya'akov Kedmi all upheld the conviction with respect to A. There was no gynecological justification whatever for massaging her clitoris or licking her breasts, they said.

They also agreed to overturn Kremer's conviction for sexual molestation for palpating Z's breasts. Kremer had claimed he did this to check for lumps, which is a normal part of a gynecological exam, and no evidence had been produced to contradict this, they said.

However, Mazza and Kedmi, with Goldberg dissenting, also reduced the first conviction with respect to Z, from rape to sexual molestation. They ruled that there was no evidence that the actual insertion of his finger into her vagina had not been part of a legitimate gynecological exam.

Because of the reduced conviction, the court reduced Kremer's sentence from six years to five.

### Contest finds many US towns with Biblical names

THERE are about 30 Jerusalems or its derivative, Salem in the US and altogether more than 1,000 towns and cities with Biblical names throughout that country, a research contest organized by the Hadassah Organization has revealed.

Half the states in the US contain a Bethel (Beth El) while 20 have Hebron or Goshen. Ararat, Pilsnah, Gilead and Zion are also popular names and only Hawaii has no place with a Biblical name, according to *Textures*, the National Jewish Studies Bulletin published by Hadassah.

In June 1995, the National Jewish Education Department of Hadassah launched the contest to spark interest in the theory that, by choosing biblical names, America's Christian pilgrims proclaimed their spiritual link to the Bible and land of Israel.

Batsheva Tsur

### The First Concert in Israel by the Finnish Composer Timo-Juhani Kyllönen

Wednesday 15.5.1996 at 20:30  
ZOA House, 26 Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv  
N.I.S. 20

Timo-Juhani Kyllönen (born 1935) studied accordion at the Gnesin Academy in Moscow, under Friedrich Lips. After receiving diplomas in accordion and conducting, he continued his studies in composition at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory under Alexei Nikolayev, Yuri Fortunatov and Alexander Tsugayev. His compositions mainly consist of chamber, choral and vocal music and it has already become established in the repertoires of musicians and choir in Finland and abroad.

Kyllönen has had concerts of his works in Moscow, Paris, Dublin, Finland, Germany and Sweden. His music has been performed in Europe, Asia, Australia and North and Latin America. In the concert you will hear, amongst others, *String Quartet Sonata for Violin and Piano*.

The composer himself performs solo accordion compositions.

He has been given a composers' grant by the Finnish government for the years 1991-93 and at the present 1996-1998.

### "LIBI" THE FUND FOR STRENGTHENING ISRAEL'S DEFENSE

New Ambulances for the Medical Corps

At a Medical Corps ceremony, attended by Gen. (Res.) Danny Matt, Chairman of the Libi Fund, the Chief Medical Officer, Brig.-Gen. Shuki Shemer, and the families of the donors, six modern ambulances were presented to the IDF, for use by the central clinics of the army's three command areas.

Five of these ambulances were financed by bequests made by Israeli and overseas benefactors; the sixth was donated by a contributor in Thailand.

In recent years, Libi has acquired 18 ambulances for the Medical Corps.

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defense  
17 Rehov Arania, Tel Aviv 61070  
Tel. 03-6975183, 03-5695610, 03-6968206.  
Fax. 03-6976743

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### Ceremony of naming a street after Dr. George S. Wise

The First President of Tel Aviv University and Honorary Citizen of Tel Aviv-Yafo

In the presence of: Mr. Roni Milo - Mayor of Tel Aviv-Yafo  
Prof. Yoram Dinstein - President of Tel Aviv University

Today, Monday, May 13, 1996, at 4:00 p.m. at the Marcelle Gordon University Club, 24 Dr. George S. Wise St. (formerly Bney Israel St.) Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv.

### TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATION OF THE JACK ADLER CHAIR OF EXTRAGALACTIC ASTRONOMY

Endowed by: P.E.F. Israel Endowment Funds

Lecture: Professor Hagai Netzer Incumbent of the Chair

Unveiling the Hearts of Galaxies

on Wednesday, 15 May 1996 at 10:30 a.m. Melamed Auditorium (6), Shenkar Building of Chemistry Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv Entrance through Ramincau Gate (4)

The public is invited

### Yad Sarah may serve as model for South African program

JUDY SIEGEL

YAD Sarah, the voluntary organization that assists the elderly and ill, is negotiating with South Africa to serve as a model for home care for that country's blacks, Prof. Kalman Mann, its president, said yesterday.

Mann is chairman of the first-ever International Conference on Home Care, which begins today at the Jerusalem International Convention Center. Some 200 professionals from North America, France, Britain, the Czech Republic, Russia, India, South Africa, Poland, Lithuania, Cuba, and Brazil will attend the three-day meeting, along with some 200 Israelis.

Mann said that despite Yad Sarah's enormous success over the past 20 years in reducing the need for geriatric hospitalization and old age homes, the idea has not yet been adopted anywhere in the world.

### TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATION OF THE ABRAHAM E. KAZAN CHAIR IN CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Lecture: Professor Smadar Ottolenghi Buchmann Faculty of Law

Consumer Cooperatives in a Capitalist Society - a Prospective Outlook

on Wednesday, 15 May 1996 at 11:45 a.m. at the Marcelle Gordon University Club, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv

The public is invited

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HAIFA - CARMEL 04-3475303 H. CHECHIKOFF 04-841970  
Eilat 07-320277 H. NER SHVETZ 07-436294  
ASHDOD 08-524077 H. HANASSER 08-524082  
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VALID 1/5/96 - 30/6/96

### WEATHER

Haifa	17-27
Tiberias	16-24
Afula	16-22
Samartha	17-22
Tel Aviv	17-27
Jerusalem	16-22
Beersheba	17-24
Dead Sea	22-26
Eilat	22-36

Forecast: Cooler and humid.

### AROUND THE WORLD

Country	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	16-18	10	cloudy
Paris	16-18	10	cloudy
Madrid	16-18	10	cloudy
Rome	16-18	10	cloudy
Amsterdam	16-18	10	cloudy
Brussels	16-18	10	cloudy
Frankfurt	16-18	10	cloudy
Berlin	16-18	10	cloudy
Munich	16-18	10	cloudy
Zurich	16-18	10	cloudy
Geneva	16-18	10	cloudy
Stockholm	16-18	10	cloudy
Copenhagen	16-18	10	cloudy
Helsinki	16-18	10	cloudy
Oslo	16-18	10	cloudy
Warsaw	16-18	10	cloudy
Prague	16-18	10	cloudy
Vienna	16-18	10	cloudy
Budapest	16-18	10	cloudy
Brno	16-18	10	cloudy
Warsaw	16-18	10	cloudy
Prague	16-18	10	cloudy
Vienna	16-18	10	cloudy
Budapest	16-18	10	cloudy
Brno	16-18	10	cloudy

### Yad Sarah gets helping hand from president's wife

BATSHEVA TSUR

ONE of Beit Hanassi's best kept secrets came to light yesterday when the president's wife agreed to give her patronage to the First International Conference on Home Care, organized by Yad Sarah. Reuma Weizman has been working at the voluntary organization since her husband assumed office.

People who come to the onetime bus on Hanevi'im Street that serves as the Jerusalem central depot for Yad Sarah's voluntary activities are usually surprised to see Weizman among the volunteers handing out medical equipment and advising the needy on where they can get help.

A short while ago, a man came in to get a wheelchair for his mother-in-law, Weizman recalls. "He looked at me, but apparently wasn't sure who I was," Weizman says.

Then he saw her volunteer's name-tag. "If my mother-in-law knew who distributed this wheelchair, she would get up and start walking again!" the man told her.

"Sometimes acquaintances come in, and they say, 'We've caught you red-handed,'" says Weizman, who took pains until now not to advertise her work. "But most people immediately think of Ezer and take the opportunity to send him greetings."

She has been volunteering there for three years now.

"When we came to Jerusalem, I felt it was not enough simply to carry out my duties as the president's wife, so I decided that Yad Sarah would be a good place to volunteer. It's one of the best enterprises in Israel... and it's unique," says Weizman, who last night hosted - together with the president - the hundreds of volunteers from abroad who have come to learn about Yad Sarah's services and to try to emulate them in their home countries.

Handwritten text: משיב דם